

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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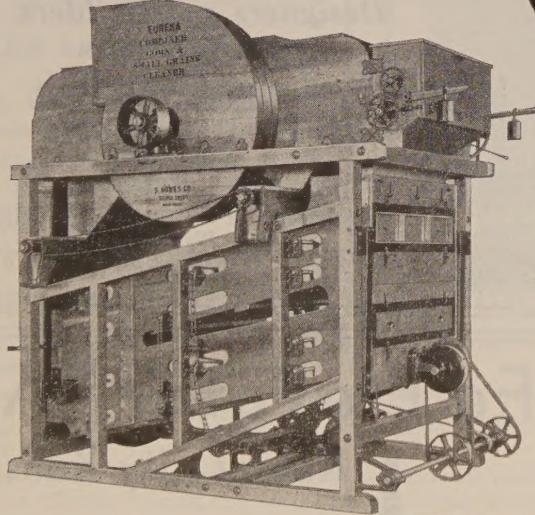
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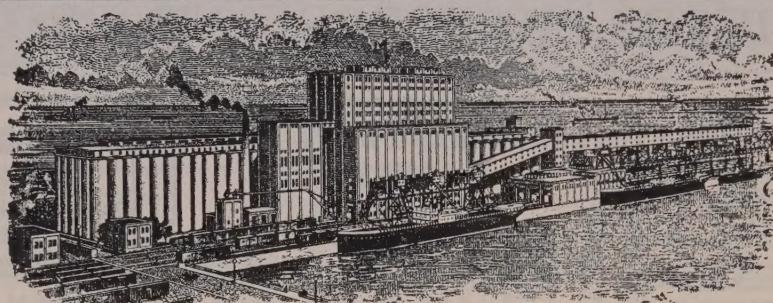
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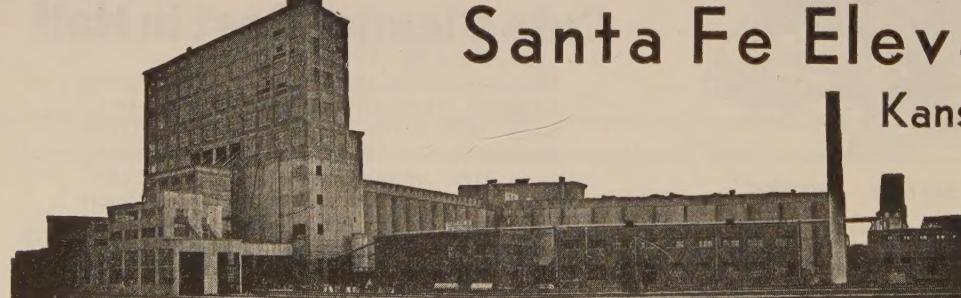


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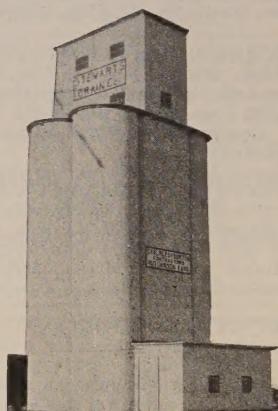
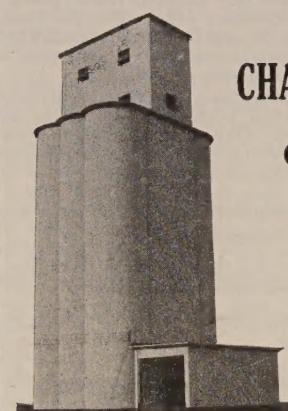
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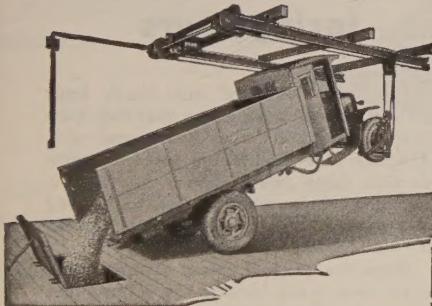
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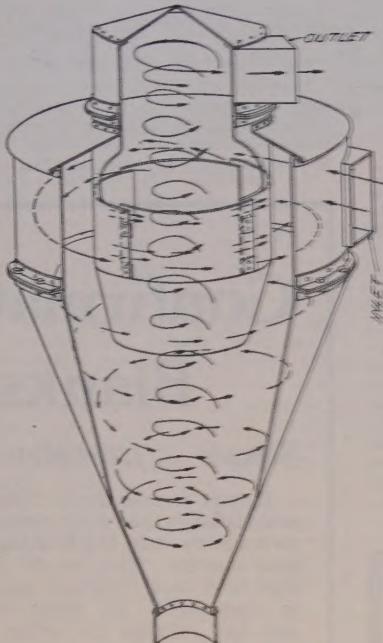
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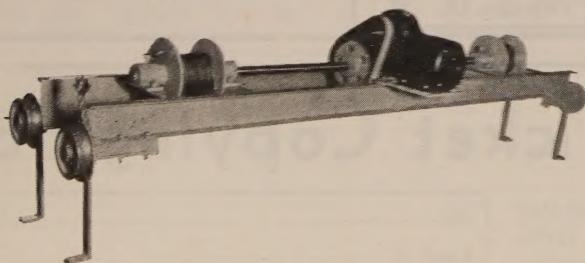
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1888

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 26, 1939

IMPROVEMENT news items are now reaching us in such volume as to insure a most active season for the elevator builders.

IF THE protracted drought promised for next summer materializes, some of the firms busily building elevators on inland streams will not ship much grain by barges.

THE MANY improvements being made in feed grinding equipment by country elevator operators gives conclusive proof that they find the business profitable.

SELLING merchandise on credit has brought so much grief to Ohio dealers, that the state association and many local groups of dealers are conducting a vigorous campaign against long time credits. The credit system, or abuse of business, has resulted in the destruction of so many business institutions, it should not be difficult to obtain the hearty co-operation of all competing merchants. Try it.

CAR SPOTTERS are now manufactured in such variety of size, design and price, that many country elevator men are installing car movers of a capacity that will meet their own needs and thereby insure the spotting of cars where and when wanted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the railroads increased their volume of freight and encouraged many processors by granting transit rates, the autocratic regulator of the rail carriers, the ICC, has again denied transit rates to important southwestern markets. When sanity again prevails the railroads may be able to operate their lines in the interests of commerce of the land and help their patrons to promote their business.

COUNTRY grain buyers could promote their own business quite effectively, if they would bag two bushel samples of different lots of ear corn at the beginning of each crop movement and make shelling tests as soon as the grain had dried by inside storage. Guessing at the shelling yield of ear corn has proved so disappointing in many cases, buyers owe it to themselves to test many lots of every new crop.

SO MANY new bills providing for liens on farmers' grain are being considered by state legislatures, it behooves grain buyers of every state to use their influence in favor of a law requiring the filing of every lien before it can be effective. Too many sharp landlords and threshers have carried liens in their pockets hoping that someone would buy the grain covered by their lien and thereby become liable to the holder of the lien.

DEALERS in field seeds have experienced more difficulty this year in obtaining seed oats of desirable quality than for many years and the germination has been lower than for years. Some claim this is due to a cold, wet harvest in '38. If all grain dealers would conduct germination tests for their farmer patrons it would surely help them to the selection of seed that would be more likely to result in a high yield and larger crops.

EFFORTS of labor agitators from outside the county stirred up a real contest at Francisville, Indiana, last month, but the grain dealers and millers were quick to recognize the many disadvantages of having their operations dominated by leeches from distant points who were trying to form an attachment to the wages paid by the Gutwein Company. If grain handlers were always so quick to recognize the threat to their business existence and as prompt in joining hands with their brother dealers to forestall such handicaps, fewer would suffer from agitator interference.

THE PROGRAMS for the May conventions promise many interesting addresses for the grain dealers who attend. Changing laws, regulations and restrictions present many puzzling problems for every elevator operator.

GRAIN GROWERS are becoming dissatisfied with the various attempts of the AAA to dictate their activities. The subsidies paid do not seem to wipe out the growers grief at being regulated by a lot of unpractical swivel chair bureaucrats.

ROUGH handling of wheat by the different threshing crews has resulted in the shipment of more broken and scuffed kernels to central markets in the last two years than ever. The haste of the combined operators and their eagerness to increase the yield has resulted in unnecessary damage to the grain harvested. Some inspectors seem disposed to classify much of this grain as "scoured." There seems to be some doubt as to who suffers most by the close scuffing of the berries. While shippers suffer some discounts on such shipments, they, no doubt, buy it at a price justified by the rough appearance of the berry.

GRAIN DEALERS, generally, are always interested in their farmer patrons' sowing seed of pure variety and seed which is not only free from disease and foreign matter, but which is well adapted to soil and climate where it is intended to plant. Samples sent to the Omaha Grain Exchange recently of seed which had been recommended and sold for use in a western Nebraska territory proved to be Ceres with an adulteration of about 10% of red durum. This recalls the field of a Texas farmer which he claimed was Red Mediterranean, but a close analysis of the wheat harvested showed that he had planted fourteen distinct varieties of wheat. How could a shipper send a carload of such a mixture to any market and get a premium for a single bushel? Impossible!

THE EFFICIENCY of barrels and buckets of calcium chloride as a fire extinguisher has established such a remarkable record in protecting grain elevators that it is almost criminal for any elevator owner to neglect to maintain barrels and buckets on every floor and at various convenient points so as to facilitate the use of this most efficient fire extinguisher whenever occasion warrants. The Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company after a careful survey of elevator fires over a period of ten years, says it can be stated quite conclusively that the fire losses on elevators it insured during the decade had been reduced at least 66 2/3% through the careful maintenance of barrels and buckets. This should be convincing enough to make the elevator not so equipped a rare exception.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Amend Wage and Hour Act in Public Interest

Every law of broad application needs amendment from time to time in the light of experience in its enforcement; and the authors of the wage and hour act should recognize this as no reflection on their ability as drafters of new laws. Far from objecting to amendment those in power should welcome suggestions to make the law more workable, lest opposition to the act should develop a demand for its repeal.

The best reason for changing a provision in a law is that it is contrary to public interest; and the wage and hour law contains two provisions harmful to the farming community, and no one can deny that the interests of the farmer are of public interest. These provisions operate to deprive the grain grower of the services of the country elevator buying his grain, and to make the operation of the elevator more expensive, necessitating a reduction in the price paid for the farmer's crop to recoup the increased cost of operation.

Legislators at Washington eager to earn the plaudits of pleased farmer constituents should make haste to let them know they are in favor of including the grain elevator in the class of seasonable industry exempt under Sec. 7 for 14 weeks, and also to write into the act a definition of "area of production" wiping out the administrator's ridiculous classification by number of employees at a plant, which obviously can have nothing whatever to do with area.

More can be accomplished by united effort. If the grain dealers will pull together with the millers who have already gone on record with a proposed amendment something may be accomplished. The amendment suggested by the Millers National Federation reads:

To Section 13 (b) add the following sentence:
In the case of an employer engaged in the handling or storage of grain at terminal markets or in the handling or storage of grain for processing the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 7 shall not apply, during a period or periods of not more than fourteen workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year, to his employees in any place of employment where he is so engaged.

The Administrator seems to think an industry must be completely shut down for a time to be seasonable. This, however, is not a place for him to split hairs against the farmer's interest. If the bureaucrats at Washington persist in this attitude they may find themselves thrown out of office by the farmers. How the farmers feel about interference with their legitimate activities is shown by the history of the labor union efforts to prevent operation of a creamery and a cannery in Wisconsin. So provoked were they that they procured enactment of a law in Wisconsin drastically curtailing the activities of labor agitators and outlawing interference with persons desiring to work.

In the interest of farmer, miller and grain handler the legislators should be made to understand that the grain elevator is a farm service enterprise pure and simple, the same as a fruit or vegetable cannery.

Central Government's Power Enlarged by Supreme Court

Altho the police power of the different states of the Union is adequate if enforced to punish fraud on the grain exchanges this power has been usurped under the Commodity Exchange Act, the most recent instance being the case of brokers in New York charged with defrauding numerous wheat speculators out of over \$25,000.

Frauds and restraints of trade are none the less illegal when committed within a state and should be punishable without involving interstate commerce.

The latest extension of power of the central government comes from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States Apr. 17 upholding the compulsory marketing quotas of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by a vote of 6 to 2.

The court held that the central government may absolutely prohibit the transport of a given commodity, when the intent is to prevent the flow of commerce from working harm to the people of the nation. Altho tobacco was the commodity involved in this decision the same rule applies to the other four basic commodities: rice, cotton, corn and wheat, and would make it possible to penalize the delivery of the two latter at the grain elevator. Any well-informed person must agree with the following expression of opinion by the minority:

"The present decision, its resulting curtailment of the independence reserved to the states and the tremendous enlargement of the federal power denote the serious impairment of the very foundation of our federated system."

Still another decision of the Supreme Court Apr. 17 perverts the interstate commerce powers of the central government in order to regulate labor relations. Altho the concern in question shipped no goods the court held its processing work affected interstate commerce and its employe relations therefore were a proper matter for regulation by the N.L.R.B. The same can be said of a grain elevator.

If a majority of the justices take this view it is certain they will extend the federal power without limit under the "general welfare" clause of the constitution, which was not involved in the two decisions of Apr. 17. Of the N.L.R.B. decision Justice McReynolds said:

"Whatever may be its declared policy or appearance, the enactment operates to control quantity raised by each farmer. It is wholly fallacious to say that the penalty is not imposed upon production. The farmer raises tobacco only for sale. Punishment for selling is the exact equivalent of punishment for raising the tobacco. The act is therefore invalid."

Energetic Protests Essential to Business Relief

The rapid growth of the state grain and feed dealers associations in membership and in work done for the trade is most encouraging, and doubtless, the annual conventions of all local associations will be better attended than usual. The increasing support of these organizations is not only a recognition of their value to the trade, but a hearty endorsement of the work done.

Merchants who enjoy being regimented and restricted by impractical laws and regulations can add to their own confusion by refusing to help support their business organization, and by neglecting to urge their representatives in Congress to refrain from enacting further handicaps to business. The more active the grain dealers are, generally, in protesting against a continuation of discouraging and contradictory laws and regulations, the sooner will all be relieved of burocratic interference which will surely bring about an earlier recovery of much coveted business conditions.

The storm of opposition to new restrictive legislation is growing so rapidly, grain merchants everywhere owe it to themselves to protest vigorously further governmental competition and interference with business. If each merchant was a real criminal of the first order, there would not be sufficient grounds to justify one-tenth the antagonistic laws and regulations now encumbering business.

The wage and hour legislation so far obtained is a direct result of labor union agitation and even its authors now admit the many unfair and unreasonable provisions of the recent enactments are likely to strangle the employer. Not only should business generally insist on the reasonable amendment of the existing laws, but they should surely protest vigorously against any new wage and hour legislation until business becomes certain that it can continue to function under present restrictions. More vigorous opposition to the Wagner Act would have resulted in working requirements more tolerable and more reasonable.

The Cost of Handling Grain

Last year the secretary of the Kansas Association made a careful survey of country elevator handling costs and found that the average cost of handling grain from trucks to box cars was .0383 per bushel, and yet the CCC is offering elevator men to handle the grain it obtains because of its lending, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for receiving, storing ten days and loading into box cars, and what is more, the elevator operator is expected to guarantee his weights at destination.

That small allowance is unfair and unreasonable. Grain shippers' associations generally should join in a combined protest against accepting such a meager compensation. The cost of handling the grain alone should be 4c a bushel; storage for ten days should be not less than 1c, and when it comes to guaranteeing weights on rail shipments, the guaranteeing of the railroad's service is worth at least 1c a bushel more.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is perfectly willing to pay the producer much more than the market value of his grain, but when it comes to engaging the services of the elevator operator to load it into cars, the government agency insists on the elevator man accepting less than half his cost of the service. Unless the shippers' associations all join together in a persistent demand for compensation in keeping with the cost of the service rendered, they will not be paid what the service is worth.

Elevator operators cannot overlook the fact that all of this grain should have been marketed through the regular established grain handling channels. Growers of corn and wheat are thoroughly convinced that the blighting hand of government has continually depressed the market value of these grains during the last two years, while the market value of beans, oats and seeds has climbed to higher levels.

Farm storage of wheat has generally proved disappointing because few farmers have facilities for caring for small grain or protecting grain from weevil or bin burning. Most of our public elevators in the central markets are well equipped not only to prevent deterioration of any grain, but also to restore it in case of heating, bin damage or weevil so it would have been far better to have offered a liberal loan on grain stored in grain elevators thoroughly equipped to care for it; then there would have been no extra charge for handling or storing at country loading points.

While there is no doubt in the minds of anyone having knowledge of marketing methods that the accumulation of large stocks of grain by the government will always exercise a depressing influence on future values, the grain growers would greatly prefer to handle their own business in their own way and free from

governmental interference. The meager allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for receiving wheat and corn at country stations and loading into box cars is not enough to offset the mechanical cost of the operation, but unless the organizations representing the shippers protest vigorously, that is all they can hope to get.

Delaying Business Recovery

Every now and then government officials exhibit a real interest in business recovery but they overlook the fact that so-called government relief and W. P. A. helps to discourage business rather than to stimulate recovery. All legislative bodies stubbornly persist in enacting laws, regulations and limitations that handicap and prevent recovery.

One encouraging omission on the part of state legislatures, all of which were urged by the Federal department of labor to enact wage and hour laws more rigid than the federal law now in force, have been thinking for themselves and have neglected or refused to enact any such law. Evidently the many new taxes combined with the unfair rulings and regulations of the National Labor Board has so greatly increased the difficulties of conducting business that many industries have simply closed up and retired from business.

Not until our lawmakers have come to a full realization of the well established fact that you cannot strangle the employers without hurting the employee, collect fewer taxes and enact fewer laws regulating and limiting the activities of industry, will business revive. Voters who will take time to enlighten the impractical dreamers in our legislative halls will help to alleviate the difficult conditions under which business is now trying to function.

Removal of state barriers to trade was advocated by 475 delegates from 44 states attending a convention at Chicago, sponsored by the Council of State Governments.

Stored Security for CCC Loans Taxable

Fresno, Cal.—Fresno County will appeal to the federal court a decision by Federal Judge George Cosgrave denying the country's right to collect taxes on cotton stored as security for Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

The supervisors authorized the county assessor and district attorney to continue the legal fight to collect the taxes.

The supervisors said the ruling may affect all commodities upon which the federal government has loaned money. The dispute arose when the assessor seized cotton stored in the county for taxes totaling \$17,000.—W.H.B.

U. S. Tax Lien on Wheat

Discovering that a farmer distilled liquor the government assessed a tax and when he did not pay filed a lien on his wheat in four elevators at Halstead, Kan.

His grandmother brot suit in the district court at Wichita to collect on a chattel mortgage he had given her for money to make the crop. The government intervened claiming it had a prior lien of \$3,285 to satisfy the tax.

Judge Grover Pierpont on Apr. 6 ruled that the farmer who lent the original seed wheat, the elevators and miller who stored the wheat after harvest, the farmer who lent his combine and binder to be used in harvest, the laborer, the farmer's grandmother who lent money so that the crop might be grown—all had liens prior to that of the government. He said:

"The government seeks to take all the wheat in question for this tax and in asking to do so claims priority over every one else concerned, including the Mennonite farmer who harvested a portion of the wheat and saved it from loss; the owner of the combine who allowed the owner of the wheat to use it after the mortgage on the same was past due, in order to preserve the crop; the people who hauled it to the mills and elevators; the elevators which have stored it against loss during all these months; the landlord who claims a portion of his rent still to be due; and everyone else connected with the transaction in any way."

"In other words the government seeks to take all and every portion of the crop without regard as to whether it might have been spoiled in the field or lost in the elevator."

"The voracious appetite of the government for its whisky tax could only be matched by nefarious plans on the part of those who might seek to evade payment of that tax and thus deprive the government of its just dues."

Payment of insurance indemnity by the government on 250 fields in Oklahoma, where 8,780 policies are in force, has been requested by farmers, alleging their crops were lost thru drouth, grub worms, grasshoppers and wind erosion. Inspection and adjustment has been made on 200 fields and to Mar 18 there are 2,739 acres on which indemnity will be paid.

DO NOT, I beg of you, insult the morning hour by talking of your backache. There are other and more important things to talk about. :: Do not contaminate a day as yet unsmirched by complaint that you did not rest well last night, and that, in consequence, you have a headache. Your head will ache the harder for your telling about it. :: Do not blaspheme by snarling over your coffee about the price of coal, or the argument you had yesterday with a man who proved himself less than a gentleman. Treat the new day as becomes a gentleman, and the rewards of the hours shall be yours.

—Dr. W. E. Barton.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Two-Way Loud Speaking Systems

Grain & Feed Journals: Have any of the subscribers to the Journals had any experience with two-way loud speaking systems for inter-department communication at grain elevators?

We would appreciate hearing from them regarding their experience with such devices, whether they like them, whether they are successful under all conditions, and how much they cost.—F. M. Vickery, manager, Mayer Grain Co., Fulton, Ind.

Ans.: Two way loud speaker systems are made by: Pathé Radio & Television Corp., 2241 S. Indiana Ave.; Western Electric Company, 2511 W. 23rd St.; Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., 6650 S. Cicero Ave., all three of which are located in Chicago. Another is made by the Operadio Co., St. Charles, Ill. The latter sells for \$75.00 with three speakers in addition to the master unit. Others sell for from \$31.50 up, depending on wire and number of units desired.

Similar systems are made by virtually all of the makers of radio equipment. A switch on each unit makes it serve for both sending and receiving. Operating costs are reported as no higher than an extra electric bulb.

Mortgage on Crops to Be Grown?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it possible to make a chattel mortgage on grain at the present time when grain is not sown and growing? —Ferris Grain Co., Irwin, Ill.

Ans.: Altho a chattel mortgage does not attach until the subject of the mortgage comes into physical being as a tangible property, yet the instrument can be written and recorded beforehand, the subsequent growth of the crop validating the document. In some states statutes invalidate a chattel mortgage if the crop is not grown within a year. Following are decisions on this point:

A chattel mortgage may be given on crops to be grown in the future, which, as between certain parties, will attach to the property when it comes into existence, and recording thereof will impart notice of lien.—*Weyrauch v. Johnson*, county recorder, Supreme Court of Iowa. 208 Northwestern 707.

Where a tenant before acquiring a lease on certain land mortgaged the crop to be grown thereon, and thereafter leased the land and made a crop, the mortgage was valid.—*Iverson v. Soo Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of South Dakota. 119 N.W. 1006.

It is a well settled principle that an agreement to give a mortgage for a valuable consideration upon a crop to be grown the following year is regarded in equity as the creation of the mortgage itself, even tho the crop is not in esse at the time of such agreement.—*Kelly v. Kannarr*. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 225 N.W. 230.

Unemployment Tax?

Grain & Feed Journals: I started the feed business here a year ago last fall, after having been engaged in the fox business where there were no laws governing help. Late last fall it became necessary for me to hire a man and he has been with me ever since at \$12.00 per week. I have not as yet reported or paid any unemployment compensation, or gotten any information relative to this.

Will you tell me if it is necessary—where I should get blanks and how much will I be obligated to pay and any other information you have that would prove helpful to me in straightening this thing out? I haven't been approached by any private or federal group, but want to avoid all trouble.—Wisconsin.

Ans.: Not having eight employees or more the operator of this feed mill is not required to pay the unemployment compensation tax.

Under the social security tax the employer must pay quarterly 1 per cent of the wages on his own account and 1 per cent on the employee's account deducted from his wages, or 2 per cent in all. Social security cards and numbers to identify the employee and the employer must be obtained by each. Blanks may be obtained from the post office.

Western Grain & Feed Dealers Will Meet

National authorities on subjects of vital importance to the country grain and feed trade have been scheduled for the annual convention of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n May 1 and 2, in Sioux City, Iowa, and widespread interest in the meeting has been aroused among dealers in Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, as well as throughout Iowa.

Ray Bowden, Executive Vice-President of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will make a special trip from Washington to give the convention the latest available report on national affairs affecting the grain and feed industry. It is believed the new farm legislation in congress will have shaped up sufficiently by that time so that Mr. Bowden's report will give an indication of what is likely to be adopted.

Since Sioux City is in the heart of the rich malting barley area, a special noon luncheon forum on barley marketing has been set for the first day of the meeting, Dr. J. G. Dickson of the University of Wisconsin, will be in charge of the discussion.

General theme of the two-day meeting will be "Let's Look Ahead," according to Secretary Ron Kennedy, and an attempt will be made to examine the trends in the government grain programs in feed merchandising, in federal farm credit, in the soybean industry, in river and highway transportation, etc., to determine where the successful and profitable country elevator is to fit into the picture. This is an extension of the analysis along this line which was begun at the Ass'n's 1938 convention.

High officials in both the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation will appear at the convention, to answer dealers' questions on the way these programs are to be handled in 1939-40. Particular interest is expected to be shown in the delivery of sealed corn to the government, scheduled to begin when the loans come due next August.

The story of how Iowa corn has moved to market via the Mississippi and Missouri rivers will be told by a grain man who has had experience in handling it.

One of the highlights of the Monday afternoon program will be the address of Judge Leon Powers, head of the FCA in Omaha, who will explain the phases of farm credit which can be expected to be more or less permanent.

For the feed industry, Tom Dyer of Des Moines, one of the most inspirational speakers to be found in the trade, will talk to the convention on Tuesday, May 2, and Mark G. Thornburg, Iowa's new secretary of agriculture, will also address the meeting.

On the entertainment side, the Sioux City Exchange has promised to outdo all previous efforts by putting on not only a de luxe banquet and show Monday evening, but also a Dutch lunch on the floor of the exchange following the close of the convention Tuesday afternoon, Bill Marriott, sec'y of the Exchange, and J. C. Mullaney, pres., are handling the arrangements, and a cordial invitation has been extended to all grain and feed men in four adjoining states to attend. A large attendance from the principal terminal markets is also expected.

R. C. Booth, pres. of the Ass'n, has ordered a directors meeting for Sunday evening, April 30. All sessions will be at the Martin Hotel, Sioux City.

Texas Prepares Attractive Convention Program

Grain trade economics, freight rates, crop insurance, and several round table topics will occupy prominent places on the program for the annual convention of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which will be held at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth, May 12-13, announces Sec'y G. E. Blewett.

Delos James, agricultural administrator for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will take a prominent place on the program, with an address on economics in general, grain trade economics in particular, and the relationship between the grain trade and the government. He will appear on Saturday's program.

Leroy Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corp., will review wheat insurance to date, and explain the future plans of his organization.

Col. E. O. Thompson, railroad commissioner of Texas, who is vigorous in urging drastic reductions in freight rates for the Southwest, will deliver an address on traffic matters and grain freight rates.

Several round table discussions are receiving time on the program for both days, and every grain dealer present will have opportunity to express his convictions regarding the problems involved.

The entertainment com'ite is planning a satisfying banquet and an evening of top grade entertainment for the principal social event of the convention.

Attractive Program for Illinois Association

Illinois grain merchants are promised a most interesting meeting for the 46th annual gathering of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Thursday and Friday, May 11-12. The Program Com'ite has already obtained the promise of a number of able speakers on subjects of vital interest to progressive grain merchants.

Mr. James E. Tripp, of the Illinois Department of Labor, will discuss the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act, outlining its costs and benefits and how it affects the members of our industry.

Coming from Washington is Mr. Leroy K. Smith, mgr. of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, who will discuss the Crop Insurance Program and its relation to country elevators.

The manager of the Agricultural Division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Delos James, will discuss the National Agricultural Outlook as also will Pat Henry, former faculty member of the University of Purdue.

Mr. Charles F. Mansfield, sec'y of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission of the State of Illinois, will discuss the truck bills now before the Illinois General Assembly.

The president, Mr. Otto F. Bast, and the executive vice-president, Mr. Ray B. Bowden, of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will address the delegates.

The Springfield grain dealers will provide a happy hour of wholesome entertainment following the banquet, after which dancing will be enjoyed.

Everyone interested in the grain trade is most welcome to attend every session and no registration fee is collected.

The "Declaration of Intentions" farmers must sign to participate in the 1939 A.A.A. program is anything but a "Declaration of Independence."

The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting May 11 in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, is the announcement by Harry Hunter, executive sec'y, Chicago. All corn millers are invited, whether members or not.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

May 12, 13. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 19. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 19, 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6, 7. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 9, 10. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 6. Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8, 9. Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Nittany Hotel, State College, Pennsylvania.

June 12, 13. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Lake Wawasee, Ind.

June 12, 13. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 24. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

July 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 26, 27. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Rails Meet Truck Rates to Chicago

Corn rates over Illinois railroads for distances of from 70 to 90 miles into Chicago have been cut 5 per cent to 45 per cent to meet the competition of trucks hauling grain direct from country points to Illinois River points and to Chicago terminal elevators. The reduction is credited to vigorous work on the part of Sec'y Ed Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n and Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, collaborating with each other and with the members of their respective ass'n's, as well as the Chicago Board of Trade.

Applications for approval of proposed reductions were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Santa Fe, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & North Western, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Great Western, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, the Rock Island, the E. J. & E., the Illinois Central, and the Wabash railroads following a series of meetings between railroad officials and grain dealers thru the winter. The I.C.C. approved the proposed reductions, and announcement was made on April 12 that reduced "intrastate rates on corn only would be published on five days' notice, to become effective April 19, 1939, and to expire with June 30, 1940. They will not enjoy transit privilege, but will apply on corn reshipped via lake."

The rate reductions apply for a distance of 90 miles west, 90 miles south, and 70 miles southwest of Chicago, thus including practically all of the major grain territory in northeastern Illinois immediately tributary to Chicago terminal elevators.

The reduced rates are graded for distance. The Santa Fe quotes 5c from Joliet; the C. & E. I. 5½c from Steger and Crete; the North Western 6c from Geneva; the Burlington 6c from Montgomery; the Great Western 6c from St. Charles; the Milwaukee 6c from Aurora and Momence; the Rock Island 5c from Morris; the Illinois Central 5½c from Monee; the Wabash 5½c from Worth and Brisbane.

When the Alton reductions are made, the entire Illinois territory tributary to Chicago for distances sufficient to cover all normal truck hauls of grain to terminals, will be ringed with rail rates competitive with truck rates, or slightly lower.

The new rates are not expected to stop movement of grain by barge from Illinois river points. But they are expected to restrict the area from which barges may pull grain. The barge rate from Morris into Chicago, for example, is approximately 1¾c per bushel, the new rail rate on corn is 2.8c per bushel, or approximately 1c per bushel higher.

Corn has been moving to the Morris barge

loading elevators from points 20 miles inland for approximately 2c per bushel, shorter distances for 1½c. The scale is ½c for each 7 miles. Verona and Kinsman grain would thus use a total 3½c per bushel to move grain into Chicago by combination of truck and barge. Their new 6c rail rate, which amounts to 3.36c per bushel of corn, makes it profitable for them to use local elevators for shipping. The barge line still has an advantage, however, in that barged grain takes the reshipping rate eastward out of Chicago, whereas the announced rail rate reductions are intrastate, earn no billing rights, and grain shipped on them must be used locally, or move eastward via lake.

Ample justification for the announced reductions is found in the rapid increase in barge and truck movement of grain to Chicago terminals during the last year. During 1938 Chicago received 727,000 bus. wheat, 10,236,000 bus. corn, 465,000 bus. oats, 39,000 bus. rye, and 355,000 bus. of soybeans by barge; 481,000 bus. wheat, 2,627,000 bus. corn, 65,000 bus. oats, 19,000 bus. rye, 1,000 bus. barley and 181,000 bus. soybeans by truck. Analysis of these figures will show the combined receipts by truck and barge creeping upward close to 10 per cent of the total receipts at the market by rail.

A true picture of the increase, however, appears in the comparative figures for the first three months of 1939 and 1938. The receipts by barge and truck for each of these three months in 1939 (with comparative figures for the same months in 1938, in parentheses) are recorded: Inland waterways, January, 3,000 bus. wheat (none); 585,000 bus. corn (524,000); 50,000 bus. oats (31,000); FEBRUARY no wheat (5,000); 672,000 bus. corn (268,000); 26,000 bus. oats (16,000); MARCH, no wheat (4,000); 869,000 bus. corn (560,000); 114,000 bus. oats (13,000); 3,000 bus. rye (none).

By truck, JANUARY, 8,000 bus. wheat (5,000); 273,000 bus. corn (62,000); 3,000 bus. oats (1,000); no rye (2,000); FEBRUARY, 17,000 bus. wheat (10,000); 243,000 bus. corn (55,000); 10,000 bus. oats (none); no rye (2,000); MARCH, 29,000 bus. wheat (10,000); 359,000 bus. corn (92,000); 14,000 bus. oats (3,000); 1,000 bus. rye (2,000).

While Western Line reductions are expected to solve the trucking problem for country elevators in Illinois within 100 miles of Chicago, Eastern Lines have continued to refuse substantial relief to elevators in Indiana having a trucking program. Corn from Indiana shipping points as far as 120 miles from Chicago is moving by semi-trailer trucks direct to Chicago terminals. Some Indiana elevator operators threaten to get trucks of their own to meet the competition, others are adjusting themselves to the situation as far as possible by selling their grain to truckers.

Grain dealers believe the western railroads are a little late in making their rate reductions. But they hope that these reductions have come in time to prevent grain shipping from following live stock shipping to the truckers.

Wheat ground by 1,116 reporting mills in the United States during the eight months prior to Mar. 1 amounted to 322,402,063 bus., against 314,899,583 bus. ground by 1,109 reporting mills during the corresponding eight months of 1937-38, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Flour output was 70,487,595 bbls., against 68,326,809 bbls.

Methylchloride, derived from petroleum has been found by a scientist in Holland to be effective in killing insects infesting stored products. The vapor kills adults, pupae, larvae and eggs of the corn weevil, is not explosive when mixed with air, and is not harmful to most plants, according to the magazine *Nature*.



John B. Stoutsen, Buffalo, N. Y., Pres. Corn Exchange

Buffalo Exchange Elects Stoutsen President

John B. Stoutsen, sec'y-treasurer of the Lewis Grain Corp., was elected president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange at a meeting of the Board of Directors on Apr. 18.

Mr. Stoutsen has spent all of his business life in the grain business. His experience started as an office boy for the Eastern Grain Elevator Corp., in 1910, a few months after organization of that company, and he continued in its employ in various capacities until his enlistment in the U.S.N.R.F. during the World War. Mr. Stoutsen returned from the war to continue his services with the Eastern Grain Elevator Corp., but shortly thereafter, in 1920, he became associated with Cyrus C. Lewis in formation of the Lewis Grain Corp.

Mr. Stoutsen, as president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, starts his second term as a director of this organization. During his first term he served as treasurer and vice president. All in the grain trade wish him a successful administration.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Ships Everything Open Account

Grain & Feed Journals: We do not ship any grain or flour on B/L sight draft attached, but rather on straight B/L.—Baker (Ore.) Mill & Grain Co.

More Discussion Might Help

Grain & Feed Journals: I expect to continue to attend more of the rate meetings and I believe that therein lays the excuse for many more long discussions. How is the freight rates, truck rates and water rates and commission house competition, buying direct, helping your volume of business, my fellow country elevator owners? Looks like some pretty close cooperation with your grain associations, and each other might help some.—Norman F. Butterfield, Richie, Ill.

Farmers Taking What They Can

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers are taking every dime of money they can get from the government, and who can blame them? The first four farmers I met coming from my home to the office expressed themselves as of the same opinion.

One particularly good farmer who knows his business said, "My children, grandchildren and their children will be paying this debt; and I think it is up to me to get every dime I can."—P. E. Goodrich, pres., Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Why Is Trucked Better Than Elevator Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Burlington elevators buy most of their corn from truckers. They like to deal with truckers when they can find reliable ones, because the trucks offer better corn.

It is clean corn, not chaffy and dirty like the corn that comes out of elevators. And if we do chance to buy a load that is not so good it does not take so long to work off 300 or 400 bus. as it does to work off a carload. We do not understand why elevator corn should be so chaffy and dirty, perhaps because it is handled so much.—Farmers Feed & Fuel Co., Burlington, Wis.

What Will Be a Safe Margin for Country Shippers?

Grain & Feed Journals: When the misguided bureaucrats have driven all the traders out of the public grain markets with their strangling regulations and limitations, how will country buyers determine a safe price to pay farmers for their products?

With the traders, who are willing to absorb the speculative hazards of grain ownership, out of the market, the processors will be able to buy their raw products at their own price.

I am convinced that the more numerous the traders and the more active the speculators the nearer will the prices prevailing in the trading pits of the grain exchanges come to reflecting true value.

When country shippers are left without central market trading to guide them to safe values what margin must they buy grain on in order to avoid heavy losses?—C. M. Jones.

Pays to Scream Over Charges in Pennsylvania

Grain & Feed Journals: By consistently and continuously protesting collection charges in excess of 1/10th of 1% we have managed to keep the collection cost down to about that figure.—The Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Common Corn Lost 3 Lbs. in Shelling

Grain & Feed Journals: There was not enough hybrid corn grown around here the past year to get a check; but all other corn was so common it did well to shell out and some lost 2 to 3 pounds per bushel.

It was not hard to handle on a profitable basis; as even when shelled corn had surprising quality—Robie Bros., Belton, Mo.

Reduced Acreage Does Not Always Reduce Crops

Grain & Feed Journals: Grains must go into consumption before they are a factor for higher prices, as piling up huge stocks on farms and in terminals will finally prove disastrous. Cotton is a good example of what happens. Reducing the acreage has not helped. Cotton farmers planted 41,189,000 acres in 1930-31, which produced a crop of 13,932,000 bales. The 1938-39 acreage was 25,346,000, production 12,008,000 bales. Acres taken out of production were no doubt the poorer land, and more intensified farming on the good land produced a big crop.

The Department of Agriculture now has on hand 11,250,000 bales, with the export market taken over by other countries having lower priced cotton to sell. The large supply of frozen cotton is becoming a political liability as well as a financial one—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Buyers Shun Discount Corn for Excess Moisture

Grain & Feed Journals: I have had in mind writing you for publication on two matters concerning the grain trade. First concerning the buying of corn from the producer by grade at a set price for No. 2, No. 3, etc., and while selling it at seemingly the same basis but in reality, with a favorable test weight really selling on the $\frac{1}{2}$ c per $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis, which I think is the farthest way possible.

Every customer will say, "What is No. 3 corn or No. 2 corn worth today?" and I imagine these days of pretty stiff competition in effect, the buyer inquired of will immediately have a vision of his stiffer competitor rise up in front of him and he will figure the least margin possible off the best cash sale for the particular grade in question and bid that price for it. Then more than likely the corn while still grading that grade will be 17.4 moisture instead of the optimistic 15.6 and Mr. Close Buyer is handling another lot of grain at a loss.

Wouldn't it be a lot safer and more profitable for all buyers to make the price to the seller with $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium (test weight and quality considered) for better than 15.5 per cent corn and $\frac{1}{2}$ c discount for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than 15.5 per cent? Then each seller would get the exact price deserved.—Norman F. Butterfield, Ritchie, Ill.

Land Grant Rates

Grain & Feed Journals: It is time the grain trade gave some thought to antiquated laws and regulations, especially those that pertain to and affect their business.

Among the most important at this time is the old "Land Grant Act" that compels the railroads at this time to move freight for government agencies at one-half of the commercial tariff rates, thus depriving the railroads of at least five million dollars or perhaps ten million dollars annually, and inasmuch as the railroads are howling for more revenue this offers them an avenue of undisputed merit.

These "land grant rates" were made effective some 100 years or more ago, and inasmuch as the railroads have repaid the government the value of the land they may have acquired they should be relieved of this burden. If this is done, it will at least dampen the ardor of the railroads in demanding more revenue, and perhaps, it may become to such an extent as to justify them in lowering freight rates on grain.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Foreign Matter Brings Discounts

Grain & Feed Journals: A serious condition has been evident in the Indianapolis and other markets for some time.

Every two or three days will find a car arriving that inspection shows contains a large amount of stones, cinders and other foreign material. This excess of abnormal foreign matter earns for the shipper a discount of from 2c to 10c per bushel on the entire car, according to the estimated percentage of foreign material. Most of these cars have to be sold to feeders, not for grinding purposes.

How the foreign material gets mixed with the corn is difficult to understand. The shipper usually swears it is not present, until he comes to the market and sees it for himself.

Possible causes are farmers shoveling corn up from the ground; or trucks that have been hauling gravel being used to haul a load of grain. Some of it may be caused by sweeping dirt as well as grain from the driveway into the pit. In any case, it is up to the shippers to find the source of the trouble, and save themselves from undue discounts.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Grain Margins Doubled

The Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corporation gave notice Apr. 19 that the following margins on trades in futures would be required effective Apr. 22:

Wheat: 4c per bu. on net open interest on lines up to 5,000,000 bus.; 6c per bu. on next 1,000,000 bus.; 8c per bu. on next 1,000,000 bus.; 10c per bu. on all over 7,000,000 bus.

Corn: 3c per bu. on net open interest on lines up to 5,000,000 bus.; 5c per bu. on next 1,000,000 bus.; 7c per bu. on next 1,000,000 bus.; 10c per bu. on all over 7,000,000 bus.

Oats: 2c per bu. on net open interest on lines up to 5,000,000 bus.; 3c per bu. on next 1,000,000 bus.; 5c per bu. on all over 6,000,000 bus.

Rye: 4c per bu. on net open interest.

Barley: 4c per bu. on net open interest.

Soybeans: 4c per bu. on net open interest.

On rye, barley, and soybeans, the above rates apply on lines up to 3,000,000 bus. Above that amount, the rate increases by $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ million bus. of net open interest or part thereof.

Provisions: 30c per 100 lbs.; Lard—\$150 per lot of 50,000 lbs.; Bellies—\$90 per lot of 30,000 lbs.

Cotton: 30c per 100 lbs. \$75 per lot of 25,000 lbs. (50 bales).

The increase is a safeguard against a tight situation developing in May deliveries which may automatically corner themselves because of light speculation. Customers are required on new trade to put up $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the clearing house rate.

The F. S. C. C. will receive bids on 300,000 bus. of corn meal ground from government corn.

Grain Trade Near a Crisis

By OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, Minn., pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before California Dealers.

It is worth coming two thousand miles to meet the type of folks gathered here today, and to see one of the strongest of our trade groups at work. It is always worth making a long trip merely to come to California itself, but an added pleasure when one can combine a pleasant journey with a fine convention.

I find that you, too, have some trade problems common to the dealers in all parts of the country, problems that arise primarily from the complexities of governmental intrusion into business. After a brief visit with your people, I am convinced, however, that you have not seen as much confusion as we have had in the mid-west the past few years.

After ten years of experimenting on the part of the government in an endeavor to legislate prosperity to agriculture by attempting to enhance the value of food products and by taking the bulk of the handling of these products out of the hands of the established marketing industry, the farmer finds himself practically bankrupt, and the grain trade finds itself what we may term near a crisis.

Each new experiment has been launched with glowing praise of its all-sufficiency for agriculture, but each experiment has generated its own troubles and has slowly been killed by its own weaknesses.

We are of the opinion that none of the state or national legislative experiments that have crippled the trade have been specifically intended to hurt us.

The actual or virtual failure of most of these plans may be blamed upon Congressional action that was, in the end, bad economics for the nation as a whole. That the intention back of the legislation has usually been benign does not excuse its lack of wisdom.

The present plan is to reach parity price by controlled acreage to bring out long-time average production, to afford loans when prices fall too low, to subsidize temporary surpluses into export, to regiment marketing under certain conditions.

We must not deny that there is a farm problem. Some of us may think of it as economic, generated by unwise tariff policies in the past. Others consider it an economic problem growing out of the rigidity of the prices of manufactured goods through labor or price-fixing, where the farmer's 25c per hour labor is continuously in competition with 75c to \$2.00 per hour labor, or a combination of all these conditions.

Crop Restriction Theory False—Reduction of cotton acreage seemed at first glance a rational solution of overproduction, but it has in its train the problems of displaced tenants, increased acreage diverted to competition with other crops, reduced transportation use, and encouragement to foreign expansion. So in the grain trade the continued excursion of federal agencies into the marketing field slowly but surely would crowd out private agencies which pay taxes, only to replace them with the same number of people working as government employees.

The National Industrial Conference Board, after receiving criticism because of this acreage reduction and regimentation, most of it from the farmers themselves, made a survey in the matter of crop production and prices, and conducted a general research going back to 1865. In their summary they absolutely refute the restriction theory, and their finding is that except for the money that was paid the farmers under the restricted acreage plan, which income was widely helpful but economically artificial, nothing basic was accomplished. The Board stated further in substance that when

there was no crop regulation, farm production adjusted itself following seasons of abnormally high or of abnormally low prices. The Board found that the many theories on which farm relief has been based are not only inconsistent, but entirely false, and the only answer we have had has been the obvious administration answer that we are now in a new era and must do new thinking.

Price-Fixing Most Dangerous—With the statement that price-fixing is the most dangerous and the most uneconomic of the many ideas proposed as a farm solution, let us admit that it has a strong political advantage: it would operate as a consumers' sales tax, and would not show on either the federal appropriation or the mounting federal deficit. The alternative, which is the present idea of granting bounties to agriculture to make up the difference between market price and parity price, is one that calls for huge expenditures after huge appropriations and, it appears now, without new taxes to raise the necessary money, which would mean an addition to the deficit.

Farm leaders who fear Congress will not have courage to assume the appropriation load are demanding the legislation of a minimum fixed price on some forty or more crops; it might extend to as many as 70 different crops. They want the government to estimate the cost of production, being generous in their estimates, and to make it a criminal offense for the public to purchase the farm products at less than the prices set by government fiat and agricultural wish. Responsible officials have testified before Congress that some food and textile costs would be increased to consumers by from 20 to 50 per cent. A consumers' rebellion against food and clothing costs would appear inevitable under any such plan; the federal legislation would have to be duplicated in every farm state legislature if bootlegging on a scandalous scale were to be prevented.

There is a broad change in sentiment that will inspire the people to back up their thought with action. The change is inevitable. But until then Congress still plays with the idea that they can set up a new set of rules which will bring economic peace and perhaps political profit, and thus bury the effects of previous mistakes.

Future Market Does Not Make Price—Taking into consideration the experience of other countries as well as of our own, to date there has been proposed nothing that could reasonably be considered a satisfactory substitute for our method of marketing grain, and, while we continually hear criticism directed against our futures market, and some uninformed people still insist that the boards of trade make prices, I think it is well to again bring to the attention of everyone and it is very important to remember that the futures market does not make price—it only registers price, the same way that a thermometer registers temperatures. Price is made by individual opinion and by the law of supply and demand.

It is often stated that the grain trade has opposed all forms of legislation designed to give relief to the farmer. This is far from the truth. For instance, when there was enacted the crop insurance plan, it immediately received the endorsement of practically all the men in the grain trade. In our estimation it is the most practical suggestion that has come from the Department in years, and we predict that it will work out successfully.

The greater part of the nation is long committed to the philosophy that the farmer should have parity with industry. This means that he

should be able to take a hog, or a bushel of wheat, to market and receive in exchange about the same kind and quality of commodities as he received in exchange in that period from 1909 to 1914.

It being generally conceded that the producer deserves parity, then in all logic it should be granted him openly and honestly without recourse to involved schemes that destroy his long-tried marketing devices. And it could be done under plans already proposed and with a minimum reaction upon important industries.

Effect—You are fully aware of all the facts that I have enumerated, so in making the appraisal of what effect this program has had on business generally, it is our opinion:

First, with price enhancement as a goal, the last decade has seen the lowest price level of wheat in all history, and the subsidized wheat program has weakened rather than strengthened the whole world wheat price structure.

Second, restrictions in trading have destroyed the liquidity of the futures market to the extent that public participation, which has always had a strengthening influence, has been almost entirely withdrawn, and lower prices are the result.

Third, reduced production has caused much of our unemployment, and lost millions of hours of labor alone on the subsidized wheat that was exported in the raw state, and it is impossible to calculate the loss to rural communities where farm products represent practically the total annual income, thereby affecting local banking, transportation, and all forms of business.

As to the effect on futures prices, only an accident of nature or some other uncontrollable power can force a materially higher price for commodities until these old accumulated surpluses are disposed of, for a change in ownership does not affect value, as sooner or later any grain or commodity acquired must be disposed of.

Next and most important, what are we going to do about it? It is my opinion that it is necessary and the duty of the associations and their individual members to inform the politician, the farmer and the general public of the facts, and, above all, to sell them on the soundness of our marketing system.

In closing, my thanks to this fine organization, and to your officers who gave us this invitation to attend. We are glad to have this fine association as an affiliated member of the National Association.



O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn., Pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Bicknell, Ind.—Growing wheat in this vicinity looks very good. Farmers will plant a large acreage of corn.—W. B. C.

Eldora, Ia.—Spring seeding is late here on account of cold, freezing weather and snow.—Chas. Harber, mgr., Eldora Feed Mill.

Helena, Mont.—Montana's 1939 winter wheat crop will be about double the average production during the 1928-37 period, the bureau of agricultural economics has predicted.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—Flood damage to southern Indiana farmers will be confined chiefly to wheat and late planting of corn, according to a prediction of John F. Hull, agricultural agent of Vanderburgh County.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 15.—I traveled over 200 miles northwest this week, visiting elevators, and I didn't see any bad wheat, altho most every place I stopped there was some complaint. Acreage of corn, of course, under the government allotment will be cut considerably. Our elevators report they are selling fertilizer to almost every farmer that is planting corn. A lot of them have used it this spring on their oats and there will be fertilizer used on soybeans by a great many farmers, so they will have an abundant crop of feed if the weather is favorable.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 22.—Winter wheat condition generally is fair to good, and the plant is well-rooted. Some yellow patches now beginning to show up on low spots. A few counties in this central area report some wheat fields are showing signs of mosaic, which is a fungus disease. Oats progress has been retarded by the cold, wet weather; some oats planted three weeks ago are not up yet, and freezing temperatures thinned out stands in some areas. While most of the oats acreage in central Illinois, which is small, was seeded the last week in March, sowing in the northern part of the state has been delayed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 21.—Soil moisture supply over the United States and Canada is generally satisfactory for seeding operations, with sufficient surface moisture to germinate the seed, and in most areas a good supply of subsoil moisture. States east of the Mississippi River have an abundant supply of moisture, with several sections in the Ohio Valley suffering from flood damage. The Southwest winter wheat area entered the winter months in a rather dry condition, which has been relieved gradually since January, and most sections are now in a promising condition. The former "Dust Bowl" and surrounding territory shows a vast improvement over the past seven or eight years. Montana and most of the Northwest Pacific Coast States are in fair to good condition. Parts of Nebraska, with a large area in North and South Dakota, extending into Manitoba, are about the only dry spots in the main agricultural sections of the country.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 22.—During the week just past Minnesota, especially the southern half, and northern Iowa, received precipitation of from one to three inches. Northern Minnesota and the eastern part of the Dakotas received about an inch of rain. Other parts of the Dakotas and a few parts of Montana received precipitation also, but it was not as plentiful. A lot of this precipitation was in the form of snow, but the ground had thawed prior to this snowfall so that the snow melted right into the ground. Temperatures have warmed up and seeding operations are in full swing throughout this whole territory and in the most southerly parts are well on the way towards completion. The flaxseed crop in Kansas is off to a good start, with soil conditions favorable. The harvesting of the Texas crop is progressing satisfactorily in spite of intermittent rains, but yields are not up to expectation. In California, with its acreage three times as large as last year, prospects continue favorable, with a condition of 98 in the Imperial Valley and 89 in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvesting of the Imperial Valley crop is expected to start about May 10.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Calgary, Alta., Apr. 17.—Farmers have commenced seeding here, with no over-abundance of moisture in the ground, and strong, dry winds blowing, indicating a dry spring condition.—Ed Lawson.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New alfalfa acreage in Marion County will more than double last year's 636 new acres of this crop, Horace Abbott, county agricultural agent, has predicted. This will bring the total alfalfa acreage in the county to nearly 9,000.—W. B. C.

Ponca City, Okla., Apr. 22.—Small grain crops are looking fine with ample moisture, and very little green-bug damage. Much more corn is being planted than last year in this territory, which will add another headache for Henry Wallace.—Spencer Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 22.—It has been two weeks now since farmers have been able to plough, but they are still in hopes of getting out a full acreage of corn regardless of what the government is paying them not to plant. They are buying fertilizer, hybrid corn and doing everything they can to raise the largest number of bushels per acre they ever had.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Hutchinson, Kan., Apr. 12.—Wheat shows gradually better from Hoisington to Lyons. Taken in all I have never known of a better spring weather treatment to wheat in the Southwest so far this spring. It has improved considerably during the past two weeks. There is, of course, considerable to be abandoned, especially in Kansas. At present there is plenty of surface moisture and nowhere have I seen any orange leaf rust which usually prevails at this time.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 15.—In Minnesota, moisture conditions are good except in the northern part of the Red River Valley. Soil conditions are also good in Montana, except for a few scattered areas. Moisture conditions in North Dakota and South Dakota are generally bad, there being practically no sub-soil moisture and a limited amount of surface moisture. Grasshopper infestation is fairly general, but the 'hoppers now hatching out are harmless. The drouth and the grasshopper situation are not favoring continued expansion in flaxseed acreage, but the continued cold weather means less acreage will be planted to coarse grains in the southern parts of this area and probably more to flaxseed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 19.—This crop letter is the first of a series we will issue during the growing season in keeping with our custom of the past forty-five years. Progress of seeding varies greatly with soil and moisture conditions. Considerable headway has been made in many southern districts and in some of them small grain seeding has been entirely completed, but in the north, progress has been slow and the major part of the seeding remains to

be done. However, rapid progress can be made under more favorable weather conditions, as, with modern machinery, the seeding operation can be accomplished in a very short period. Farmers are taking advantage of every suitable day and, in many cases, are working long into the night to get the seed into the ground. A good quality of seed is available in the greater part of the territory. Moisture conditions in many sections are not entirely favorable. Altho the general precipitation of the past few days, which covered almost the entire territory, has relieved the anxiety caused by dry topsoil and high winds and has furnished sufficient surface moisture to germinate the crop, there are still large areas where the subsoil moisture is inadequate. Lack of precipitation last fall depleted moisture reserves, which have not been replenished as yet by spring rains. Altho farming operations in the spring wheat territory have been slow in getting under way, we do not believe that delayed seeding is necessarily serious.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

From Abroad

The Argentine Grain Elevator Commission has recently announced the grain grade standards for the 1938-39 harvest.

Liverpool remains open one-half hour later than before Apr. 17 when Great Britain moved the clocks ahead one hour, closing 15 minutes after Chicago opens, for two weeks. The former relationship will be restored when Chicago goes on daylight saving time.

Germany by its recent agreement proposes to take practically all of the Rumanian agricultural surplus at fixed prices. Actual German imports from Rumania are to be financed, however, by German exports to that country of agricultural machinery, armaments and industrial equipment.

The Argentine Government has filled all available storage space with the vast quantity of wheat dumped on it by growers at the government price. Unfortunately European buyers are refusing to buy at any price, not being interested. Why should they be in a hurry to buy when the show windows are overloaded.

The first official estimate of the corn crop now being harvested in Argentina is for a harvest of only 213,000,000 bus. While considerably larger than the very low crop of 174,000,000 bushels harvested last season (1937-38) it is still 38 per cent below the average of 346,000,000 bus. for the five years ended with 1936-37.—M. S. D. A.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat														
	Option	Apr. High	Apr. Low	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22	24	25
Chicago	80%	62 1/4	68 3/4	69 1/2	68 1/4	68 3/4	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 7/8	69 5/8	
Winnipeg	79%	58%	60 1/2	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61	61 1/2	61	60 3/4	61 1/2	
Liverpool* .....	....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	60 3/8	61 1/2
Kansas City	69	58 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Minneapolis	75 1/2	64 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	71	70 5/8	71 1/2
Duluth, durum	66%	55 1/2	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 3/4	66 1/2
Milwaukee	79 1/4	63%	68 7/8	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 3/4	69 1/2	68 3/4	69 1/2	69	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 7/8	....
	Corn														
Chicago	60 1/4	46 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	48 1/4	48 3/8
Kansas City	51 1/2	43 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47
Milwaukee	58 1/2	46 7/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	48 1/4	....
	Oats														
Chicago	31 1/4	24 7/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	30	30 1/8	30 5/8	30 5/8	31	30 7/8	31
Winnipeg	33 1/4	27 1/2	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	29	29	29	29	29	29 1/2	28 7/8	29
Minneapolis	27%	22%	26%	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Milwaukee	31 1/4	25	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 5/8	31	30 7/8	....	....
	Rye														
Chicago	53 1/2	40 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Minneapolis	44 1/2	36	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Winnipeg	47 1/2	38 3/4	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Duluth	47	39 1/2	41	41	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40 1/2
	Barley														
Minneapolis	37	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	31	31	31	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Winnipeg	44 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
	Soybeans														
Chicago	89 1/2	68 1/2	87 5/8	88	88 1/2	87 5/8	87 5/8	87 5/8	87 5/8	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 5/8	88

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Spokane, Wash.—Surplus Commodities Corp. purchased another 1,000,000 bus. of wheat from Inland Empire Farmers Apr. 12, shipping the grain to Portland for export. All is hard winter type. This brings total purchases by the corporation in this territory to 12,000,000 bus. The wheat acquired is all grain which has been pledged with C. C. C. loans made by the growers last fall.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 22.—In the soy bean market, which is free from government domination such as benefit payments, loans, export subsidies, etc., the producers are enjoying a relatively good price for the largest crop ever produced. There has been an excellent domestic demand for soy bean products, which has prevented any heavy accumulation of stocks, as well as some export demand which has been restricted by lack of beans available.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts during April show a volume far ahead of the March movement and comparable on the same scale with last year, when a considerable volume of stuff was sent here for assembling and shipment down lakes. The improvement in country roads and better weather conditions have started shipping operations on a larger scale. Accumulation of supplies preparatory to the opening of navigation for shipment down lakes has resulted in building up stocks rapidly. Before grain loading can be carried on in volume it will be necessary for boats to arrive from lower lakes, as there is only one bulk freighter available here to load.—F. G. C.

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	3,704	9,136	.....	.....
Boston	.....	200	.....	.....
Chicago	1,135,000	1,068,000	294,000	334,000
Duluth	313,328	764,323	423,864	335,702
Ft. William	576,102	530,449	109,586	29,936
Ft. Worth	4,800	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	40,600	4,500	51,800	1,500
Kansas City	28,800	12,800	24,000	1,600
Milwaukee	1,618,520	1,706,240	921,250	773,850
New York	5,100	176,300	.....	258,000
Omaha	68,800	3,200	102,400	18,155
Peoria	181,000	200,200	118,800	135,800
Philadelphia	1,248	33,737	46,533	2,977
St. Joseph	3,500	.....	.....	7,000
St. Louis	187,200	180,800	33,600	39,800
Superior	203,594	477,871	336,160	257,366
Toledo	5,600	2,800	.....	1,440
Vancouver	160,946	90,539	323,795	300,425

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	72,978	41,454	97,170	.....
Boston	140,367	228,565	155,070	228,565
Chicago	735,000	1,215,000	1,255,000	1,271,000
Duluth	838,897	728,300	56,639	286,982
Ft. William	1,748,667	1,855,666	87,113	457,639
Ft. Worth	704,800	541,800	749,000	1,215,200
Galveston	1,201,500	2,683,500	2,658,691	3,082,489
Houston	.....	.....	412,000	.....
Hutchinson	957,150	1,426,350	.....	.....
Indianapolis	157,000	109,000	63,000	223,000
Kansas City	3,916,800	3,451,200	3,915,630	3,867,115
Milwaukee	7,700	63,140	74,200	271,600
New Orleans	55,570	540,686	226,033	749,726
New York	604,946	273,700	914,000	1,115,000
Omaha	1,056,000	732,727	954,800	497,050
Peoria	74,400	127,400	136,600	100,800
Philadelphia	59,468	25,717	243,798	208,789
St. Joseph	595,200	249,600	558,400	475,200
St. Louis	794,000	942,000	1,007,000	1,260,000
Superior	360,357	339,445	7,851	171,542
Toledo	459,000	484,500	278,500	389,225
Vancouver	4,290,275	648,162	3,623,890	1,068,577
Wichita	1,012,500	862,500	1,080,000	978,000

Ottawa, Man., Apr. 14.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Apr. 14 decreased 916,609 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 94,122,081 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1938. The amount in store was reported as 137,881,813 bus. compared with 138,798,422 bus. for the preceding week and 43,759,732 bus. for the week ending Apr. 15, 1938. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Apr. 14 amounted to 1,314,759 bus., an increase of 325,963 bus. over the preceding week, when 988,796 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,139,422 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 37 weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Apr. 14, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1938: Manitoba, 41,698,866 (35,651,091); Saskatchewan, 107,452,918 (24,114,529); Alberta, 120,449,168 (53,734,831) bus. For the 37 weeks ending Apr. 14, and the same period in 1938, 269,600,952 and 113,500,451 bus., respectively, were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	87,135	85,334	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	1,300	.....	.....
Chicago	152,000	169,000	184,000	249,000
Duluth	441,209	158,784	83,693	53,796
Ft. William	25,032	33,557	10,029	20,643
Ft. Worth	.....	27,000	.....	6,000
Hutchinson	1,250	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	55,500	21,000	48,000	33,000
Kansas City	22,500	19,500	1,500	6,000
Milwaukee	28,300	49,525	23,845	69,025
New Orleans	.....	7,500	1,500	12,951
New York	3,400	3,400	.....	177,000
Omaha	44,800	41,166	46,200	65,800
Peoria	33,900	40,300	74,400	2,400
St. Joseph	3,000	3,000	.....	1,500
St. Louis	16,500	27,000	36,200	48,000
Superior	322,098	86,857	18,500	28,000
Toledo	21,000	5,600	9,700	17,795
Vancouver	12,150	6,102	12,489	3,532
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	395,135	112,628	741,362	72,361
Boston	600	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	4,181,000	8,639,000	2,255,000	1,244,000
Duluth	985,778	2,631,724	7,919	28,182
Ft. William	.....	3,399	3,071	9,148
Ft. Worth	75,000	130,500	19,500	3,000
Galveston	3,000	867,000	.....	1,066,000
Hutchinson	2,170,000	1,560,000	1,422,000	1,086,000
Kansas City	522,000	691,500	523,500	1,528,500
Milwaukee	585,900	892,800	65,000	270,400
New Orleans	941,528	529,726	2,223,894	6,030,741
New York	52,500	22,500	78,000	83,000
Omaha	445,200	1,064,779	806,400	1,604,510
Peoria	1,745,100	1,997,100	893,000	895,300
Philadelphia	185,762	36,995	285,654	469,618
St. Joseph	190,500	360,000	123,000	346,500
St. Louis	529,000	3,577,500	1,220,840	3,239,500
Superior	721,952	1,749,782	7,857	1,560
Toledo	260,400	655,200	313,165	668,695
Wichita	2,600	3,900	.....	1,300

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	83,433	85,640	.....	.....
Boston	20,400	26,100	.....	.....
Chicago	2,199,000	1,404,000	2,436,000	2,329,000
Duluth	183,770	308,460	4,913	5,000
Ft. William	1,030,862	163,124	628,950	435,999
Ft. Worth	46,000	110,000	24,000	6,000
Indianapolis	756,000	868,000	1,106,000	1,068,000
Kansas City	228,000	132,000	152,000	240,000
Milwaukee	27,120	38,420	72,200	66,500
New Orleans	.....	2,000	19,015	9,207
New York	80,800	22,000	.....	.....
Omaha	388,000	282,000	400,640	566,451
Peoria	362,250	390,800	202,750	362,000
Philadelphia	12,985	41,030	43,807	18,194
St. Joseph	316,000	282,000	252,000	38,000
St. Louis	316,000	510,000	287,450	360,000
Superior	38,570	35,732	5,000	5,000
Toledo	934,670	346,500	859,225	398,285
Vancouver	112,668	29,154	355,737	218,266
Wichita	.....	1,500	.....	.....

CCC Loans on Corn

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that, through April 20, 1939, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$129,007,295.63 on 226,575,386 bus. The loans by states in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	\$ 22,953.09	44,878
Illinois	38,748,425.18	59,215,320
Indiana	3,094,081.79	5,429,965
Iowa	62,971,297.50	110,435,832
Kansas	2,483,175.20	4,393,112
Kentucky	129,482.11	232,423
Minnesota	9,257,579.94	16,256,419
Missouri	3,351,793.28	5,884,975
Nebraska	10,643,616.94	18,771,309
Ohio	801,365.20	1,406,299
South Dakota	2,442,142.94	4,356,415
Wisconsin	55,382.46	98,389

Imports and Exports of Grains

Exports of domestic grains during January and February this year, compared with the like two months a year ago (figures shown in parentheses), reports the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. D. A., were as follows: Barley, 1,080,000 bus. (2,006,000); corn, 9,693,000 bus. (29,505,000); oats, 366,000 bus. (807,000); rice, 61,360,000 pounds (55,131,000); wheat, 18,999,000 bus. (17,164,000); flour, 834,000 bbls. (575,000); rye, less than 500 bus. (774,000).

Imports were: Corn, 50,000 bus. (80,000); oats, 88,000 bus. (4,000); wheat, exclusive of wheat milled in bond, 67,000 bus. (4,000); barley malt, 12,483,000 lbs. (22,625,000); flaxseed, 4,360,000 bus. (3,256,000).

Quality of 1938 Corn Crop

The 1938 corn crop in the principal corn-growing states was of exceptionally high quality, surpassing in quality the excellent crop of 1937 and much superior to the average quality of the corn crops for the 4-year period 1934-1937, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Eighty-seven per cent of the inspected market receipts of 1938 corn during the period Dec. 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, graded No. 3 or better with only 3 per cent grading lower than No. 4. This compares with 48 per cent grading No. 3 or better and 15 per cent grading lower than No. 4 for the 1937 crop, and with the 4-year (1934-37) average of 36 per cent grading No. 3 or better and 32 per cent grading lower than No. 4.

The moisture content of corn receipts has been the grade-determining factor for practically all of the 1938 crop. Test weight per bushel and cracked corn and foreign material have not been and will not likely be grading factors of any importance during the remainder of the current crop movement. Total damaged kernel content of this corn crop has been unusually low and most of the corn will grade No. 1 or No. 2 on this factor.

Date for Paying Wheat Crop Insurance Premiums

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has announced that April 29 has been set as the deadline for premium payments due on 1939 "all-risk" crop insurance policies for spring wheat. The insurance does not go into effect on a

Fire Extinguishers

By C. W. TURNING, Safety Director, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Fire prevention and accident prevention, go hand in hand. When making safety inspections, the comitee members should also note carefully any fire hazards which are discovered. Good housekeeping is an important matter in so far as accident prevention is concerned, but it is doubly important in preventing fires.

Practically every fire can be extinguished within the first five minutes if proper equipment is brought into use by men who know how to use it. We must get the right kind of equipment for existing hazards, keep it in good condition, in the right place, and have men who know how to use it; and see that it is brought into use immediately after the fire starts. It is also of utmost importance that the city fire department be notified immediately when fire is discovered. A reliable water supply is, of course, essential.

Automatic sprinklers are considered the most important of all fire extinguishing apparatus. Unless a fire is extinguished within a short time after starting or is kept under control by sprinklers or hand extinguishers, practically the only hope of checking it is by the use of fire hose, with an abundant supply of water under pressure.

Hose should not be kept in a pump house, boiler house, or other warm place, as rubber deteriorates under such conditions. When hose is folded on shelves or racks, it should be changed from time to time with bends at different points, to prevent cracking.

Hand extinguishers, of the proper type for the hazards involved, and of sufficient number, are a valuable first aid fire fighting equipment. The most common extinguishers are those which use as the extinguishing agent soda-acid solution; carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide gas, or a foam solution.

Experience has shown that charges for various types of fire extinguishers, should be those furnished by the manufacturers of the device who cannot be expected otherwise to be responsible for unsatisfactory condition or operation.

Extinguishers utilize CO₂ stored in ICC-3 shipping containers which are equipped with special cutter or seated type valves permitting release of CO₂ gas thru hand hose and nozzle.

Cylinders in service should be weighed annually to detect loss of liquid by leakage, tampering or use.

The Underwriters Laboratories recommend that Carbon-tetrachloride extinguishers be partially discharged and refilled yearly. The writ-

er has often found that the smaller types of these extinguishers (1 qt. and 1½ qt.) were either empty or part full at the time of an inspection, and believes it advisable to check them at least once a month. If the extinguisher is part full, you not only have less liquid available for extinguishing purposes in the event of a fire, but it allows moisture to get in and if it does the working parts are soon corroded and may get beyond repair in a comparatively short time. The 1 gal. and larger sizes are of different construction, and are of the pressure type. The pressure should be maintained at the point recommended by the manufacturers, and the level of the liquid should be up to the glass gage with which these extinguishers are equipped.

In using extinguishers of this type (large or small), especially in unventilated places, such as small rooms, closets or confined spaces, operators and others should take precautions to avoid the effects which may be caused by breathing the vapors of gases liberated or produced.

These extinguishers are not likely to be very effective in the open when it is windy. In such cases it may be necessary to finally extinguish the fire with water. Care, of course, should be taken to see that the current is off, before using water on an electrical fire.

Chemical Solution (Soda-Acid) Extinguishers are used for their cooling effect. The extinguishing agents used are bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in water, and sulphuric acid. These extinguishers are usually operated by inverting the container and allowing the liquids to mix. The resulting pressure created within the tank expels the solution thru the hose. These extinguishers must be discharged, cleaned and recharged yearly. When located where low temperatures may be encountered they must be protected against freezing.

When recharging these extinguishers, it is particularly important to see that the top of the extinguisher is properly screwed on. Several serious accidents have occurred where extinguishers of this type were used, and the top blew off, because it was only partly screwed on.

As there are very many real old extinguishers of this type in service, we believe it advisable to check them carefully when recharging to make sure that the bumps, knocks or mishandling which they have had during the past years, has not seriously damaged them. A bad order extinguisher should not be recharged

until it is repaired, as its use may result in a bad accident.

Fire extinguishers should be so placed that the top of them is not over 5 ft. from the floor, at locations easily accessible and free of obstructions. Many companies paint distinctive markings back of the extinguishers so that they can be easily spotted, and others have signs, which serve the same purpose. In dusty locations it may be advisable to provide cabinets for them; and as stated above, the types which must be protected from freezing must have special care. Some companies place them in frost-proof cabinets, heated by means of an electric light bulb, placed immediately below the extinguisher.

When extinguishers are recharged, is a good time to demonstrate to employes, the use of the various types of extinguishers on your property. Some companies make a practice at that time, of lighting a fire in a safe place, and extinguishing the same with the extinguishers which are to be recharged.

The efficiency of the fire fighting equipment depends largely upon its proper use. Unless the hose stream, the extinguishing fluid or sand, is directed at the base of the fire, its value is lost.

Watchmen should receive special training in handling fire apparatus and should know the location of every fire alarm and piece of fire fighting equipment in the plant.

About ninety per cent of all fires are caused by carelessness and ignorance. Accumulations of combustible refuse, such as oil-soaked and paint covered rags, waste, excelsior, shavings, create a serious fire hazard.

In closing I would like to quote two paragraphs from a talk made at the last National Safety Congress, by Charles E. Mitchell of the General Motors Corporation, as I think he has stated our objectives very well.

"Whereas, the safety appeal to the individual employe is oftentimes the protection of himself from personal injury, the fire protection appeal to the individual workman is that he must protect his job from destruction thru fire. There is no question but what the greatest financial loss in any major industrial fire is the continued loss suffered by employes when their pay checks stop."

Sales of wheat and flour for export totaled approximately 101,300,000 bus. from July 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939, of which about 79,000,000 bus. have been exported, the Marketing and Marketing Agreements Division of the Department of Agriculture has announced. The sale of approximately 77,000,000 bus. has been assisted by subsidy. The sales of wheat for export by the F.S.C.C. have totaled about 62,900,000 bus., and a subsidy has been paid on the export of approximately 14,500,000 bus. of wheat in the form of flour.



The Bright, Clean Mill Floor of the Farmers Exchange at New London, Wis.
[See facing page]



New Modern Elevator and Feed Mill at New London, Wis.

Progressive Wisconsin grain elevator operators are equipping their plants to supply the rapidly increasing demand for better feeds. Not only are they providing attractive show windows and sales rooms for displaying their standard brands, but they are also modernizing their feed grinding and mixing facilities to serve their communities with the best obtainable.

Last fall the Farmers Exchange of New London, Waupaca county, lost its old elevator by fire and its enterprising officers immediately set about planning for the erection of a new modern elevator and feedmill on the C. & N. W. R. R. The new plant illustrated herewith represents the latest developments in elevator design and equipment.

The iron clad cribbed elevator with its 16 bins provides twice as much storage room as its aged predecessor. Adjoining the elevator on the street side is the commodious sales room with large show windows, a private office with lavatory, all surmounting a full basement in which is a hot air furnace which supplies heat to the salesroom, office and main mill room. The office is finished in Plywood panels, stained and varnished and presents a very neat appearance.

The elevator is arranged to receive grain from wagons, trucks or box cars. A spiral conveyor conveys grain from the track side of the plant to the main receiving pit. The main receiving leg elevates the grain to the distributor in the cupola by which it is spouted to the bin desired. A large truck scale in the driveway weighs grain received and a hopper scale is employed in reweighing the contents of the bins or in weighing out shipments.

A Strong-Scott pneumatic type attrition mill grinds the feeds. This machine is so equipped that the feed is blown to the top of the plant where a collector distributes it to the various bins for processing. This

self-contained unit greatly increases the efficiency of the plant.

A Strong-Scott one ton horizontal batch mixer is provided for mixing stock feeds, which are sacked direct for distribution.

Under the workfloor of the main plant on the driveway side is a crusher which receives corn on the cob, crushing same for grinding. Corn from the sheller in the main pit goes to the main leg for elevation and distribution to the various bins. The plant is also equipped for cracking and grading corn for feed. A safety manlift facilitates passage from the workfloor to the cupola. On the workfloor of the feed plant is a modern cleaner for cleaning all kinds of field seed and grain.

The main mill room is all painted in white enamel which presents a most attractive appearance and insures cleanliness and good housekeeping. An air compressor with tank helps and encourages the workers to keep the plant clean.

Mr. B. M. Crain is treasurer and manager of the Exchange. The new plant was designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Hearings on Proposed New Grade of Rye

To provide a place in the grade standards for rye containing an excessive quantity of thin kernels it is proposed to create a special grade defined as follows:

"Thin rye shall be any rye which contains more than 15 per cent of rye and other matter that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations .064 inch wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long."

Under this definition the qualifying word "thin" would be added to the grade designation for all rye, whether natural or sized, which falls within the above description.

Conference meetings for the purpose of discussing this proposed amendment with all interested persons have been arranged by the Buro for 2 o'clock p. m. at the following places of federal grain supervision: April 24, Chicago, Ill., 332 S. La Salle St., Rm. 1145; April 25, Milwaukee, Wis., 345

Federal Building; April 26, Duluth, Minn., 338 Post Office Building; April 27, Minneapolis, Minn., 116 U. S. Federal Building; April 28, Omaha, Neb., 508 Federal Office Building.

The Buro invites all interested persons who are unable to attend any of the above listed conferences to address communications to the Grain Division, Buro of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., expressing their opinion with respect to the proposed amendment.

Washington News

The bill raising from 100 to 22 bus. the exemption of a farm from wheat marketing quotas under the A.A. Act passed the house Apr. 17 and went to the senate.

S. 570, to fix prices at minimum cost of production on the part of farm crops going into domestic consumption, has been approved by the senate com'ite on agriculture.

The senate bill reducing from \$10,000 to \$5,000 the maximum benefit payment to one concern under the A.A. Act was passed Apr. 17 by the house. This will not delight the large land owners.

A bill has been introduced permitting the Farm Credit Administration to waive \$7,000,000 in interest charges due from co-operators handling live stock on contracts made in 1930 with the old Federal Farm Board.

In view of the fact that the government has collected two billion dollars in social security taxes and instead of paying them out in benefits is buying bonds, a movement is on foot in Congress to amend the law to prevent the increase in the tax Jan. 1. Both employers and employees will resent this relief measure.

Attacking the Hope and Ferguson bills recently introduced in Congress, the New York State Millers Ass'n declared that Buffalo consumers stand to have flour prices increased close to \$500,000 annually if the bills are enacted. "The Hope bill masquerades under the title of so-called tariff-equalization fees amounting to approximately 20 cents a bushel on wheat," the ass'n said. "The Ferguson bill more frankly provides that a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel be collected from the millers who grind the wheat into flour."—G. E. T.

The amendment to the A.A. Act for benefit payments to farmers who plant no crops has been approved by the president; and the regulations thereunder provide that a corn, wheat, rice, cotton or tobacco farmer will be eligible for full benefit payments on the normal production of his acreage allotment, provided he plant within that allotment. Previously, a farmer who planted less than 80% of his acreage allotment got benefit payments on the normal production of acreage equal to 125% of what he actually planted. Thus a farmer with an allotment of 100 acres who planted but 50 acres received the benefit payments of the normal production of 62.5 acres. Now he will receive payments of the full 100 acres.

The cotton export plan of Pres. Roosevelt provides for farmer borrowers to receive \$1.25 a bale for selling to exporters title to cotton pledged under loan. The exporter then would acquire the cotton by paying the government a set price, perhaps equivalent to current domestic prices. The government would then mark the farmer's obligation paid. In addition it would pay exporters a bounty of 1 to 3 cents a pound on all sales made abroad. This scheme contains four splendid opportunities to spend ourselves into prosperity. Claudius T. Murchison, pres. of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said at New Orleans Apr. 15, the proposal "Is probably the most indefensible ever originated from a responsible American source."



New Elevator and Feed Mill at New London, Wis.
[See facing page]

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

The Itinerant Trucker

By H. L. HEINRIKSON, Supt., Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, before Society of Grain Elevator Supts. of N. A.

To you who have had no dealings with the trucker, and who might be entertaining the idea of branching into the truck receiving and shipping business, it might be interesting to hear to what ends some of them will go to make life miserable for the elevator operator.

I have compiled facts and figures on the itinerant trucker, some of which you no doubt have read in the grain journals.

I am not going to condemn all truckers, my aim being to give you a few high lights on the conditions that arise from dealings with the dishonest itinerant trucker. It is nothing uncommon for these fellows to drive half way across the United States, handling four or five different commodities on one trip.

Elevators already established are eliminated from these sales by these roving peddlers. This, however, is not all that enters into the lives of a lot of very honest and trusting country elevator operators. The itinerant trucker makes arrangements to load at night so that he may pull off some crooked deal on the unsuspecting merchant. These deals consist of the using of a hydraulic jack under the fifth wheel of the truck, one or more of the group weighing on or off the load, whichever is to their advantage. Hidden weights or vacuum cups placed on the scale beams while the elevator operator is not looking. Some use bars to pry up on the scale in order to cheat on the weights. By using these devices they will often cheat the elevator man out of 1,200 to 2,000 pounds per load.

Often, too, they win the operator's confidence on a couple of cash deals, then swindle them with a bad check or a letter of credit which is no good, possibly issued on some former transaction. I have spent some time running these fellows down to have them make restitution.

Through the efforts of the Kansas City Board of Trade, The Associated Southwest Country Elevators, and The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, a great deal has been done to stop a lot of crookedness, and also to establish laws to license and control the itinerant trucker's business.

One of our competitors sold a large feeder some corn under contract. The feeder requested said dealer to arrange with some trucker to haul this corn to his farm. A deal was made with a trucker who loaded the corn, but it never arrived at the farm. Another time a trucker came in with a letter of credit from a bank and \$200 cash to apply on a contract for 2,000 bushels of oats. He immediately took out a load of oats, then returned the next day for a second load with another check. On the third day he came with a different truck and got the third load. Shortly after he left, the uptown office called and said that his first check had been returned because of insufficient funds.

Here is what happened. The first load went to a feeder who had to sign all checks jointly with his landlord, said landlord then being down South. Next trip he had a wreck and had to use this money to repair his truck. The third load was collected for and the money held at the bank because of an overdraft. As luck would have it, between the \$200 deposit and the joint check and the increase on the price of the oats yet undelivered, the net loss was only \$20. Quoting from an article by Mr. Frank M. Stoll, Secretary of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators:

"It is estimated that 600 country elevators have suspended business in our eight states largely because of the heavy inroads made upon their business by these transient vendors. Country merchants generally have witnessed the bulk of corn and other coarse grains move into and out of their territory by these trucks."

"One flour mill in Sioux City purchased approximately 850,000 bushels of wheat from truck-peddlers, virtually all of which came from Kansas. The distance from Wichita, Kansas, to

Sioux City, for instance, is about 500 miles and the rail rate on wheat is 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a bushel. These trucks are hauling the wheat for 8 to 9 cents a bushel.

"Few terminal dealers realize the seriousness of the plight of the country merchants in their efforts to cope with unregulated motorized transportation. Unless this situation is corrected the present system of price-basing on rail transportation to central markets is in jeopardy of being undermined to the extent that revolutionary changes will be compelled in all phases of handling and distributing of grain and grain products."

Some conception of the enormous growth of truck transportation can be obtained from the report of the Railroad Commission of Texas, which shows from 1930 to 1936 the Texas railroad tonnage declined from 86,295,225 to 65,978,974, or 24.7 per cent.

The revenue from railroad tonnage in the same period fell from \$204,371,667 to \$139,122,396. Statistics will show that in the interval there were of course, short crops, but on the other hand importations of grain and other commodities through the Texas ports would in a great measure overcome the short crops; and it will be noted that in the year 1936 Texas produced better than average crops, excepting of wheat.

Truck tonnage from 1930 to 1936 inclusive increased from 450,537 to 7,474,090, an increase of 1,558.9 per cent, while the revenue from truck operation rose from \$4,692,335 to \$13,990,029. While, of course, truck tonnage and revenue is still much below and only a small percentage of the railway movement and revenue, it is obvious that a continuation of this rate of increase for the next five years will certainly give the trucks a larger portion of the business than the railroads enjoy.

Butter buying by the government has been abandoned, temporarily at least, after taking 154,000,000 pounds. Of all the butter in warehouses the government owns 91.8%, or 72,355,000 lbs. As butter is a delicate product it deteriorates even in cold storage, and if held long enough could not be given away for axle grease. It might then be dubbed the A.A.A.'s "ever normal buttery." A few years ago government buying boosted the price to 40 cents retail, so Danish butter came in over the 15 cents per pound duty. The high price stimulated production and discouraged public consumption, and prices have fallen lower and lower. Stocks of butter Apr. 1 were 78,000,000 lbs., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as a year ago. The bureaucrats still think government property values is not controlled by the law of supply and demand.

Swift Increases Bean Storage at Champaign, Ill.

Growing demand for soybean products, and the mad scramble of processors for beans at harvest time, in spite of the rapidly increasing crop, has led to many increases in storage facilities. Last year Illinois produced 31,886,000 bus. of soybeans and Indiana came next with 8,404,000 bus., the total crop of U. S. A. being 57,665,000 bus.

Swift & Co.'s soybean processing plant at Champaign, Ill., almost in the heart of the biggest soybean producing district of the state, is among the latest to insure continuous operation of its six screw presses. The company's 350,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator has had its capacity nearly doubled by construction of eight additional tanks, each 24 ft. in diameter inside, and 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high from the top of the basement slab to the top of the bin floor slab. These are the same dimensions used in construction of the tanks of the original elevator, of which the new 300,000 bushel addition is an extension. The new tanks, instead of being spread in a longitudinal direction, are contacted both longitudinally and horizontally.

Bin bottoms in the annex are of combination steel and concrete, the same as the bin bottoms in the original, and the conveying belts in the conveyor gallery and in the basement were simply extended to serve the additional tanks.

All materials in the addition were furnished by the original sub-contractors. These include an extension of the Zeleny Thermometer System, which employs thermocouples at intervals thru the centers of the bins for their full depths; and an extension of the Day Dust Collecting System to keep the plant clean. Largest of the sub-contracts was that given the Day Co.

All conveyor convergers, head pulleys and rolls were supplied by the Ehrsam Mfg. Co., and 24-inch N. Y. Belting was used.

The addition was built by James Stewart Corporation, in collaboration with W. A. Burnett and R. B. Middaugh of Swift & Co.

This new addition to the Swift facilities at Champaign heralds further expansion in the soybean industry by this company. Altho soybean production is greatest in eastern Illinois, its acreage is being extended to other parts of the Corn Belt, and Swift & Co. now has under consideration plans for the construction of another soybean processing plant at Des Moines, Ia.

See illustration of improved plant on outside front cover.

New York, N. Y.—National Oats Co. for the March quarter announced a net income estimated at \$25,059, exclusive of \$17,000 profit on sale of government securities which was carried to reserves. The income is equal to 25c each on 100,000 common shares and compares with a net of \$46,389, or 46c a share, earned in the March quarter of 1938.

Robert Alexander Passes On

Robert Alexander, Lafayette, Ind., grain merchant, country elevator operator, and civic leader, passed away Apr. 7 in a Lafayette hospital of complications following paralysis suffered three weeks earlier. He was 80 years old.

Born in Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 6, 1857, Mr. Alexander learned the milling business as a young man, and later devoted his interests to the grain business, locating successively at Buffalo, N. Y., Danville, Ill., Marion and Atтика, Ind.

Fifty years ago he moved to Lafayette. Later he built a grain elevator at Buck Creek, a successful venture that led to construction of other elevators near Lafayette, and operation of the merchandising office that was still operated in his name at the time of his death.

Prominent in ass'n affairs, Mr. Alexander was one of the revered members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at the time of his demise.



Robert Alexander, Lafayette, Ind., Deceased.

Magnetic Separators

By WILLIAM KRITTER, Froedtert Grain & Malt-ing Co., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

No matter how clean, how modern, how well equipped his plant may be for controlling dust hazards, the grain industry superintendent is constantly faced with the menace of tramp iron, the deadly enemy of efficient milling operations. It enters his plant with his raw materials, it develops in the processing of his product because machinery is not infallible when it comes to shedding nuts, bolts, and scales. He must be constantly on guard against the damage to his equipment and subsequent holding up of production as well as the fear it will get out in his product.

Many schemes for the elimination of tramp iron have been tried, but it has remained for electrically energized magnets, fitted into various types of magnetic separators, to prove most efficient for the purpose. It is truly amazing the amount of junk which is taken out of the average day's milling operation, bits of wire, iron scale, nails, tacks, screws, railroad coupling pins, and so forth.

Magnetic separating equipment can be fitted into existing conveying and processing equipment and is automatic once installed. The grain and milling engineer or superintendent should take advantage of the widespread experience which a reputable magnetic separator producer can furnish in equipping a plant with this type of machinery. These magnets are of many varieties and sizes, depending on the capacity, kind of material being treated and the type of separation desired.

To many magnetic separation is little known. Yet when the simple principles of applying electrical energy to create a strong magnetic field are explained the machine is comparatively easy to understand.

Many of you are familiar with the so-called spot type magnetic separator which fits into existing systems and is very effective. Its principle of operation involves the energizing of a magnetic plate through a coil. The material to be treated slides over this plate and the tramp iron is attracted. It is so arranged that the amount of flow can be regulated to suit the material and the amount of separation needed.

These spout separators are easily cleaned. By switching off the electrical current an automatic gate opens and the tramp iron falls through, out of the path of the flow. This automatic gate also protects from contamination through interruption of the electrical circuit because when the current is off, the gate automatically opens preventing any chance for tramp iron to get into the cleaned material.

Spout type magnets also are designed in the drum style which involves the principle of a magnetized revolving drum enclosed in a dust tight metal frame in sizes to fit existing spout systems. A powerful stationary electro magnet is employed around which revolves a magnetically induced substantial metal cylinder. A deep, strong magnetic field is built up by the high powered stationary magnet and the mixed material enters the magnetic field, while the cylinder acting as a feeder, carries the material through a feed opening where it is evenly distributed over the drum so that any magnetic material in the grain comes in direct contact with the energized cylinder, is securely held and automatically discharged out of the regular flow.

This type spout magnet can be attached to any handy outlet, either AC or DC, a rectifier being furnished where only AC is available. These spout magnets can be secured in various widths, from eight inches to as wide as sixty inches. Their popularity is enhanced by the fact that the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau strongly advocated their use for lowering insurance rates.

One of the oldest types of magnetic separators is magnetic pulleys, commonly used for automatic and continuous operation. Magnetic

pulleys also are designed in a wide variety of sizes and have a very effective pull for the removing of tramp iron. Cooling of the magnetic pulley has been further enhanced by the addition of ribbed sides to afford greater heat radiation circuit. Magnetic pulleys are particularly applicable for large capacity operations and are the most common type of magnetic separation equipment. They also can be incorporated into specially constructed and designed units where it is desired to move the magnetic separator from place to place.

When the material passes over the strongly magnetized surface of the pulley the tramp iron is held tightly against the belt until the belt leaves the pulley. This diverts the tramp iron from the regular gravity flow of the main body of material. The strength of a magnetic pulley, of course, increases with the pulley diameter, the larger the diameter the larger the number of turns of wire around the pulley. If the burden on the belt is deep, the diameter of the pulley should be correspondingly large. For ordinary milling purposes a magnetic pulley is sufficient, providing the flow of material is evenly distributed over the face of the pulley.

Canada Grain Act Amended

Many changes in the Canada Grain Act are made by a bill introduced in Parliament at Ottawa, Ont., by W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce.

The bill provides free transportation shall be furnished for any other officials or employees traveling in the course of their duties, at request of the board or chief commissioner.

A new section permitting "open sale contracts" provides "a means of dealing in grain by mill and private terminal elevators which is at present a general practice."

Insurance against loss by "inherent explosion" as well as by fire is required on grain in terminal elevators in a further amendment. Payment for loss is to be made to the board in trust for the warehouse receipt holder, instead of to the receipt holder directly, as at present.

Annual weighover of all grain in every terminal elevator is made a definite requirement under an amended Section 138. Consecutive weighovers are to be not less than nine and not more than 15 months apart. A new section requires annual weighovers in eastern elevators.

The standard of quality for several grades of western grain is raised. The minimum percentage of hard vitreous kernels in the first four grades of red spring wheat and also in the three garnet grades is raised 10 per cent.

Minimum weight per measured bushel for No. 4 Manitoba northern has been reduced by one pound. The present alternative grade for Manitoba 4 northern is replaced by a grade of No. 4 Special.

A 10 per cent increase in hard vitreous kernels is also to be required in each of the first three grades of amber durum wheat. An additional grade of No. 4 C. W. white spring wheat is provided.

In oats, the grade of "Special Feed" is deleted. The grades of Trebi barley are also deleted and five grades provided for malting types of barley in place of six grades at present. The lower grades are changed to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 feed, instead of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 C. W., to indicate these grades are composed of feed barleys.

As corn is now grown in limited quantities in western Canada, 20 corn grades are also set up.

Definitions of all grades of grain grown in the eastern division are revised and made fuller without substantial change in the requirements. Grades for goose wheat and white clipped oats are deleted. Five grades are set up for beans.

Storage charges are to be shown on a daily, instead of monthly, basis under the revised receipt and ticket forms for country elevators.

The Government has now 4,500,000 bus. of wheat in storage, held to pay crop insurance claims. The amount of the claims already filed has not been disclosed.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 164 pages, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Wheat Loan Settlement Approaching

In notifying farmers that their loans on wheat fall due May 31, the C.C.C. is offering a settling price.

A farmer will be permitted to regain his wheat by paying the market price at his home town, less 7 cents storage, freight to central market and handling charges. He will be given the option to renew his loan for 10 months and receive 5 cents per bushel for storage on his farm.

If the grower takes advantage of the first proposition he will be in position to sell the wheat to the country elevator.

Kansas City Conference on Elevator Charges

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade who operate country elevators held a conference Apr. 19 with Wm. Lathrop and Roy Wilson of the C.C.C. and A.A.A. with regard to the terms of the contract under which the government corporation hopes to handle wheat surrendered by farmers unable or unwilling to pay off their loans to the government corporation.

The agreement is unsatisfactory in several respects, particularly as to the inadequate compensation of 2½c per bushel for handling.

No agreement on changes was reached at the conference; and a com'ite will be appointed to work for changes to make the contract workable.

Taxes Took 22 Per Cent of National Income

Americans paid a greater share of their national income in taxes in 1938 than in any other year as far back as records are available, according to a report on the trends in taxation just made by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The share taken by taxes last year according to preliminary estimates made by the Conference Board was 22 cents per dollar of national income, a marked increase over the previous peak in taxation in 1937, when the rate was 17.7 cents per income dollar.

Total collections by federal, state and local authorities amounted to approximately \$13,700,000,000, the largest sum ever taken by taxes in the United States in a single year. This represented a tax burden of \$105 per capita for the entire population, and an average of \$317 per person employed.

Overhead Dump for Truck Trailers

Trucks and trailers of every description may be unloaded by means of the electric hoist, which, as shown in the engraving, by raising one end tilts the entire platform into an inclined position until the grain runs out at the tail end of the truck.

The braking power is such that it will hold the platform and loaded truck in suspension at any point in the vertical lift. The platform is very substantially constructed, a steel I beam underneath having attached at each end the pulley and cable wire rope winding on the drums above driven by the electric motor. The 10-h.p. geared head motor unit with Unibrade is available for any current characteristics, with reversing switch which may be operated by cable from any distant point.

The structural steel frame supporting the unit is usually supplied by the purchaser. Scale manufacturers are providing a platform that may be lifted off the scale supports at one end to accommodate a unit of this kind. Additional information regarding the lift will be furnished readers on application to the manufacturers, the General Mill Equipment Co.

Soybean Growers Demand New Classification

Lively interest is being shown thruout the soybean belt in resolutions calling upon the Department of Agriculture to change the classification of soybeans in the soil conservation program. Unanimously adopted by the growers, the resolution states:

Resolved, That this Soybean Section of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, in session at its Fifth Annual Conference, at Jackson, Miss., urges the Department of Agriculture to so amend its rulings that soybeans when grown on level or gently undulating land, and harvested in such manner as to return the leaves, stems and pods to the land, be no longer classified as soil depleting.

Minnesota Amendment Permits Shipping Stored Grain

Issuance of non-negotiable storage receipts by terminal warehouses has been made lawful in Minnesota by Governor Harold E. Stassen's signature on an amendment to the storage law.

The measure, originating with country and terminal elevator operators, was passed unanimously by both houses of the Minnesota legislature. Its purpose is to permit terminal elevators to issue non-negotiable warehouse receipts when these are requested, thus permitting grain covered by country storage tickets to be forwarded to terminals for re-storage without affecting the value of the original negotiable country storage receipts.

Need for the amendment grew out of federal wheat loans to farmers. Insufficient room in country elevators to store their grain prevented many farmers from receiving the loans they sought. The new measure, which was made effective immediately, relieves this pressure on country elevators for storage facilities.

Allowances for Employees' Lunches Taxable

BY J. S. SEIDMAN, C. P. A.

(Director, N. Y. Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants)

Here's the latest diet fad—payroll taxes for lunch. This morsel is placed on the menu by a federal social security ruling that cash allowances for lunches paid by a company to its employes constitute taxable wages. It had previously been ruled that the value of lunches served by an employer to its employes was not wages, since in that case the practice was for the company's benefit and convenience. In that case, no cash passed from employer to employee. Here, however, the allowance for lunches was paid to the employee in cash. The Treasury Department also held that the employer, while promoting employee goodwill and thereby benefiting the employer, merely achieved the same results as a corresponding increase in wages. However, "supper money" paid to an employee who works overtime is not part of wages if reasonable in amount and if paid for the employer's convenience rather than as additional compensation.



Tilting Platform Dumps Semi-Trailer Trucks

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—J. W. Baugh has opened a new feed store here.

ARKANSAS

Charleston, Ark.—L. B. Moore Electric Hatchery recently purchased a Kelly Duplex one-ton capacity Feed Mixer, motor drive.

Malvern, Ark.—The Clem Mill & Gin Co. has completed its new corn mill and elevator. The new three-story building consists of storage bins for corn and houses the conveyors, elevator legs, corn separator and cleaner, corn cracker and grinder, sheller, and meal reel. Two elevators, having a capacity for 5,000 bus. of corn, and a conveyor and hopper for unloading shell corn are included in the new improvements. In the mill and mixer department is a large hammer mill directly connected to a 60-h.p. motor and a ton batch mixer. The Clemens have been identified with this business for three generations, Joe and J. M. Clem, III, being in charge of the business now.

CALIFORNIA

Rio Linda, Calif.—The feed mill and warehouse of the Rio Linda Poultry Producers Ass'n was destroyed by fire on Apr. 1.

Chico, Calif.—At a meeting of the new industries com'ite of the Chamber of Commerce, it was voted to investigate possible establishment of grain elevators in the Chico area. Elmer Byers was named to investigate this proposal.

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco Grain Exchange, formerly a unit of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and later part of the Merchants Exchange, has been reorganized to operate as an independent corporation, with no connection with other organizations. A. H. Hankerson has been appointed manager of the new exchange. Mr. Hankerson has been prominent in the grain trade here for many years.

Downey, Calif.—Stratton Harmon, formerly with the Gardena Valley Milling Co., has purchased the mill and property occupied by the Roy Ogier Hay, Grain & Feed Co. on South Downey Ave., and taken possession. Mr. Ogier is continuing his hay and feed business, having started construction of a 40x70 ft. sheet metal structure immediately north of the mill as announced by the Journals Mar. 22. Mr. Harmon will confine himself to milling feeds.

San Diego, Calif.—Ralph Boone, director of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and one of the best known figures in the local grain and feed markets, recently severed his connection with Fred C. Silverthorn & Sons after being with them for eight years, and will re-enter the feed business on his own account. He is building a new office adjacent to the Van Ritter Feed Mills. Mr. Boone first engaged in the feed business with the Irwin Feed Co. here 17 years ago.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., will build a 1,000-bbl. flour mill either here or at St. Boniface. The \$250,000 mill will replace the 3,000-bbl. mill at Kenore, Ont., which burned down Nov. 22, 1938.

Winnipeg, Man.—Commencing Monday, May 1, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will operate on daylight saving time opening at 8:30 a. m. and closing 12:15 p. m. except Saturdays when trading hours will be from 8:30 a. m. until 11 a. m.

Winnipeg, Man.—George Leary, one of the first members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, passed away recently at his home at Leary, Man., aged 89 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—George A. Elliott, member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Apr. 10. He came to Winnipeg from Gorie, Ont., in 1910 and was employed with the North Star Grain Co., and later with the James Stewart Grain Co. Since 1930 he had operated his own grain brokerage business.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n—as it cabled the recent Wheat Advisory com'ite meeting in London—favors establishment of an International Wheat Research Institute staffed by internationally recognized cereal chemists. It would be the duty of these chemists to conduct research into the finding of new uses for their own individual types of cereals.

COLORADO

Yuma, Colo.—Jethro Rice is new manager of the Shannon Grain Co. elevator here, moving here from Wray.

Agate, Colo.—The Conly-Ross Elevator was destroyed by fire Mar. 31. Contents of the elevator, including 1,600 sacks of beans, 1,200 bus. of corn and 600 bus. of wheat, were also burned.

Denver, Colo.—On Apr. 1 Fred M. Smith retired from the Williams-Smith Grain & Bean Co. The business will be conducted hereafter as the Williams Grain Co. at the same address. —C. E. Williams, Sr., pres.

ILLINOIS

Padua, Ill.—Harold Blair has moved his family to Colfax. He will continue to operate the local Padua Grain Co. elevator.

Olney, Ill.—Shultz Seed Co. recently installed a No. 2½ Combined Sheller and Cleaner, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—Russel O. Shimmin is manager of the local elevator now operated by the Norris Grain Co., who bought it recently from the Bartlett Frazier Co.

Lake Fork, Ill.—I have purchased the elevator known as the Lake Fork Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and will take over the business May 1, 1939.—Clyde R. Febus.

Kampsville, Ill.—The Fox Grain Co. of St. Louis recently bought from Schultz-Baujan & Co. the latter's 12,000-bu. elevator located on the Illinois River, with facilities for barge loading.

Waterloo, Ill.—Horn's Feed & Grinding Service held a grand opening at its new feed mill on route 156 Thurs. evening, Apr. 13. Entertainment was provided and many persons attended.

Brighton, Ill.—J. B. Swan & Son have leased the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, office building, scale and coal-house. The company's implement house has been leased to Cairns & Price.

Flagg (Rochelle p. o.), Ill.—Flagg Station Grain Co., Inc., has been organized; incorporators, C. E. Becker, J. Meinrath, H. Bunker; to deal in and with grain, lumber, coal, fencing, feed, seeds, etc.

Kaser (Carrollton p. o.), Ill.—The Kaser Elvtr. Co. property has been leased to the Fox Grain Co., St. Louis, for a period of one year, taking possession May 1. James M. Maguire represented both parties in the transaction.

Alvin, Ill.—The old Barlow Mill, built in 1832 and the oldest mill in Vermillion County using water power, has been torn down. The original burrs, imported from France 107 years ago, were intact when the mill was taken down.

Peoria, Ill.—Hugo John Zastrow, formerly connected for 28 years with the Schreiner Grain Co. in St. Louis until the business was discontinued a short time ago, is now a corn buyer for Hiram Walker & Sons., Inc., Peoria plant. He entered on his new duties Apr. 17.

Tomlinson (Rantoul R. R. 1), Ill.—The Tomlinson Grain Co. has succeeded the W. D. O'Neal firm, and George Wood is manager of the elevator. The company has elevators at Tomlinson and at Prospect. Mr. O'Neal passed away following an auto accident last June.

Clinton, Ill.—The Dewitt County Co-operative Grain Co. is making extensive repairs to its elevator, raising the cupola, installing automatic scales, new belting and buckets, repairing driveway approaches, bin bottoms and spouts, installing grates in the driveway, etc. Eikenberry Construction Co. has the contract.

Seneca, Ill.—The M. J. Hogan Grain Co. is planning to erect a grain elevator and wharf on the north bank of the Illinois river and has made application with the war department to start the work. It is planned to build on a site about 1,000 ft. east of the Seneca highway bridge, on the north shore of the river.

Sycamore, Ill.—William F. Murphy, 58, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1919, died at his home in Aurora Apr. 12, of a heart attack. Mr. Murphy was a former resident of this vicinity, having been engaged in business with his uncle, the late John Murphy, of this city, operating the grain elevator, which was sold to the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. in 1919.

Decatur, Ill.—Foundations have been completed for the 5,000,000-bu. elevators and head house at the Archer-Daniels-Midland soybean plant northeast of here and workmen are beginning to erect the structures. In addition to the elevators and head house, which are packed in a rectangular arrangement, there will be eight other buildings. McKenzie-Hague has the contract. It is expected the elevators will be ready for this year's crop of beans.

Springfield, Ill.—Saltiel bill forbidding the sale of goods at less than the wholesale cost plus 6% has been approved by the house judiciary com'ite by a vote of 13 to 0. In other words, retailers are to be denied the right to sell their goods at a price that satisfies them. Why not prohibit all merchants selling any article without the approval of the state legislature, and shooting merchants who fail to comply? Strangling commerce is not likely to win recovery.

Peru, Ill.—Because of its favorable location and shipping facilities, Peru will probably be the site of the new water-front grain elevator to be built and operated on a co-operative plan in which all elevators in the area it is expected will be associated, it is reported. Considerable interest has been aroused by the proposed project, the working out of final details for which have been placed in the hands of a com'ite composed of Arthur Meyers, Seatonville; Ben Hochsteatter, Troy Grove; John McLuckie, Lostant; C. W. Siemers, Cedar Point; and V. C. Mitchell, Peru. This com'ite was named by A. E. Foster, Ladd, general chairman to undertake the work of organizing elevator boards of directors for the co-operative elevator plan. A proposal from the Continental Grain Co., Chicago, to construct an elevator and operate it in conjunction with the local ass'n, the elevator to be amortized over a five-year period, one-fifth of the cost to be retired per annum, each of the two parties to share equally in the profits in the interim, was rejected by the elevator operators at their meeting here the night of Apr. 11. It was estimated actual cost of construction of the elevator would be approximately \$40,000, and it is anticipated that actual construction will get under way within the near future.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Jerseyville (St. Louis p. o.), Ill.—Froman Beach, manager of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. elevator for the last 15 years, recently resigned his position to operate his own elevator, the Farmers Elevator which he purchased from P. J. Fleming and Joe Schmeider, who are retiring from business, and opened for business Apr. 15. Lloyd Cottingham, who has been with the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. in the local elevator for the last 12 years, succeeded Mr. Beach as manager of the plant.

Lacon, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has filed application with the U. S. War Dept., to dredge a slip and drive two pile clusters along the left bank of the Illinois River in what is known as Fisher's Slough, to provide larger loading facilities for the Lacon grain elevator. The proposed slip is to be 100x150 ft. wide extending upstream from the Lacon highway bridge about 1,000 ft. along the left shore. It is to be dredged to a depth of about 9 ft. below Peoria Flat Pool Stage, the dredged material to be spoiled landward of the low water shore line on property owned by the Deneen River Co. All the proposed work is located outside of the navigable channel of the river.

Streator, Ill.—H. A. Stotler, 62, passed away Apr. 13, at Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minn., where he had been undergoing treatment for the last four weeks. Members of his family were at his bedside when he succumbed. News of his passing comes as a distinct shock to his many friends who were not aware of the serious nature of his illness. Mr. Stotler was one of the most highly esteemed residents of the community, prominent in civic affairs and active in the grain trade here since 1923 when he became associated with the firm of Taggart & Stotler, now the Stotler Grain Co. The community loses not only an energetic and progressive citizen, but a man who commanded the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Springfield, Ill.—A brief synopsis of bills in which the grain trade is interested, now before the Assembly, follows: H. B. 271—Licenses stores in Illinois and graduates tax according to number of stores operated by one owner, nine-tenths of tax to be remitted to municipalities where stores are located. Tax to be used for relief. License and Miscellany.—H. B. 317 and 318—In letting contracts for public supplies preference must be given to any Illinois bidder whose bid is not more than ten per cent above the low bid of a contractor who lives outside Illinois. Efficiency and Economy and Municipalities.—S. B. 152—Licenses all stores in Illinois, fees ranging from \$2.00 for single store to \$1,000 apiece for ten or more stores. Proceeds to go to blind relief and mothers' pensions. Industrial affairs.

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois grain merchants are protesting so vigorously against the burdensome wage and hour bill known as House Bill No. 531, handlers of agricultural products may be exempted from the onerous requirements of the bill. Some earnest workers are still hoping to defeat the bill, but this is not probable unless more merchants and manufacturers get into quick action.

Cisco, Ill.—A traveling faker claiming to represent one of the leading scale manufacturers has been calling on elevator men and offering to inspect their scales for \$2.00 a scale. All authorized representatives of reliable scale companies carry official credentials establishing their identity and authority to represent their employers. The scale inspectors of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. travel in an automobile and carry test weights and full equipment for testing any elevator scale. Look out for the impostors.

CHICAGO NOTES

Clifford J. Flynn, general traffic manager of the central division of General Mills, Inc., died Apr. 14, at his home.

The Board of Trade, beginning Monday, May 1, will open at 9:30 a.m. and close at 1:15 p.m. central daylight saving time.

Ben L. Hargis, partner of Lamson Bros. & Co., in Kansas City, has been elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Leonard Allen Frisbie of New York City and George R. Payne of Payne & Co., Hongkong, have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

The Journal is indebted to Lyman C. West, statistician, for a copy of Board of Trade annual statistics on grain, securities, live stock, crops and prices for 1938, just issued.

Richard Wagner, 81, who in 1879 was the youngest member in the Board of Trade, died Apr. 22 at Key West, Fla. Mr. Wagner came to Chicago as a child, was here during the 1871 fire, and eight years later joined the Board of Trade. He retired in 1910.

Net loss of the Chicago Board of Trade Safe Deposit Co., which operates the building, for 1938 was \$106,079, the company reported Apr. 22. It had a net loss of \$158,104 in 1937 and \$295,791 in 1936. Total operating income for 1938 amounted to \$1,483,045 and total operating expenses to \$754,147. Non-operating expenses amounted to \$978,717, additional rent to \$449,820, and depreciation of fixed assets to \$306,079. Total assets of the company as of Dec. 31, 1938, amounted to \$23,429,129. Current assets totaled \$50,598 and current liabilities \$76,045. There was a total capital and surplus deficit of \$1,455,825 as of Dec. 31.

INDIANA

Newburgh, Ind.—The C. W. Brizius Co. reported a small loss as the result of recent high winds.

St. Joe, Ind.—Myers Grain & Coal Co. will add a new feed mixer and 5 h.p. motor immediately.—A. E. L.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Thomas Grain Co. has installed a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Yoder, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. has added a new hammer mill and 50 h.p. motor.—A. E. L.

Keystone, Ind.—A new sheller is being installed at the local Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. plant.—A. E. L.

Clymers (Logansport R. F. D.), Ind.—Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. recently purchased a Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Seipio, Ind.—Mail addressed to the Pinola Elevator has been returned by the post office marked "unknown."

Worthington, Ind.—Benjamin Beck Mitten, 79, who for many years operated a flour mill here, died at his home.—W. B. C.

Yorktown, Ind.—The Yorktown Grain Co. recently installed a vertical one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, motor drive.

Lynn, Ind.—Lynn Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant was repainted with aluminum a short time ago, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Cambridge City, Ind.—John Kinsinger recently installed a new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale he bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Seymour, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. has let the contract to the MacDonald Engineering Co. for concrete storage bins of 120,000 bus. capacity.

Williamsport, Ind.—Paul McKinniss and Leo Feigle are installing a feed mill and grinder on the lot formerly occupied by the Watkins Blacksmith shop.

Saratoga, Ind.—Prowlers recently entered the property of Morrison-Teagarden at night and left with \$100 worth of office equipment and merchandise.—A. E. L.

Snow Hill (Lynn R. F. D.), Ind.—The Snow Hill Grain Co., Inc., sustained some damage when a truck which had been hit by a train was thrown against the office building on Apr. 5.

Boston, Ind.—Farmers Supply Co. has installed some new equipment including a Rolling Screen Cleaner, boot sheller, hammer mill feeder elevator, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Mitchell, Ind.—The H. H. Crawford Elevator was threatened by fire when a near by skating rink burned Apr. 4. Firemen, however, prevented further spread of the flames, the elevator being only badly scorched.

Vincennes, Ind.—Louis H. Vollmer, 77, formerly engaged in the grain business and one of the organizers of the Osterhage Lumber Co., a brother of the late William H. Vollmer, former state treas., died Apr. 12. He was the third brother in the family to die in ten weeks.

Anderson, Ind.—Nolan C. Wright, formerly vice-pres. of the Wellington Milling Co., has formed his own company, the Wright Co.; associated with him are Leslie Bolcourt and Orville Wiseman, both of whom formerly were with the Wellington company. They will job well known feed products. At the same time Fred D. Wright, for 35 years connected with the Wellington Milling Co., is retiring from active business.

St. Joe, Ind.—Howard Meyers of Montpelier, O., has purchased the elevator, coal and lumber business operated here by the Levy Grain Co., taking possession Apr. 10. The business will be known as the Meyers Elvtr. & Coal Co., with Clifford Billows, Ney, O., as manager. Assisting Mr. Billows at the elevator is Walter Keesler, and Albert Moore has been retained to manage the coal and lumber departments. A new one-ton feed mixer will be installed at the elevator.

Decatur, Ind.—Application for the issuance of stock rights to the present stockholders of the Central Soya Co. for the proposed \$200,000 expansion of the company's local plant has been filed with the Securities Exchange Co. It is contemplated by the company to issue approximately 40,000 shares of stock for the expansion project. A ruling on the application is expected within the next month. The expansion program will about double the present

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Russell Grain Co.
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Walkerton, Ind.—B. I. Holser and L. E. Gerber have purchased the half interest of James C. Palmer in the Holser-Palmer Co. elevator and the new firm will operate under the name of B. I. Holser & Co. with Mr. Holser in charge. Mr. Palmer is retiring from the grain business. He has been connected with the elevator business for 33 years, being one of the co-founders with his father, B. H. Palmer, and B. I. Holser in 1906. The company recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: The Drackett Co., Cincinnati, O.; Middlebury Grain Co., Middlebury, Ind.; Gutwein Milling Co., Francesville; Argos Elvtr. Co., Argos; Wilson Coal & Grain Co., Rochester; Iroquois Roller Mill, Rensselaer, Ind.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Standard Cereals, Inc.'s, new corn mill plant at Indianapolis was formally opened Apr. 14. When operating at capacity the plant will have a daily production of 10,000 bus. The new plant consists of five buildings of brick veneer and modern construction, equipped with latest type machinery, and with 200,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The entire headquarters has been remodeled.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its midsummer convention at the Sargeant Hotel, Lake Wawasee, Ind., on June 12 and 13. Because of the ideal conditions for a summer meeting, the ass'n has held its summer meeting at this location for the past two years. Golf, boating, swimming, fishing, may be enjoyed at will together with a spacious lawn affording pleasant surroundings for contests and other means of diversion provided by the entertainment com'ite. Grain dealers and millers from adjoining states and outside terminal markets are cordially invited thru its sec'y, Fred K. Sale, to join the ass'n members on this summer meeting occasion.

The recent series of four grain grading schools held over the state, proved to be the best we have ever held. The attendance was splendid and about all that we could conveniently handle at each school and give each individual some personal attention in the analyses work. The instruction work itself was more effectively presented. Most of those who attended this year had not attended previous schools, and that is what we are striving for, to give this course of instructions to those who have not taken the course previously. A number of the Rural Youth, our young farmers of today, attended. Professor F. E. Robbins of Purdue had charge of the program and was given able assistance in the instruction work by Federal Grain Supervisors from the offices of Chicago, Toledo, Indianapolis and Louisville. We hope to have another series of these schools about the same time next year, and if you, or your grain buyer, have not yet taken this course, we hope you will plan to be with us next year.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Ventura, Ia.—Woodford Wheeler Lumber Co. installed a Sidney Mixer recently.

Allerton, Ia.—J. P. Martin has retired from business after 16 years as a local grain dealer.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—Joseph Maylone has opened a feed and produce business here.—A. G. T.

Bennett, Ia.—The Buttolph Grain Co. recently installed a motor driven Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Sloan, Ia.—The Pratt Grain Co. has added a line of gas and oils to its business, handling it at the elevator office.

Conroy, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Lumber Co. recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Mixer, motor drive.

Cushing, Ia.—The Cushing elevator, owned by the Updike Grain Corp., has been opened for business with Henry Kuhlken as manager.

Ollie, Ia.—The old Manhattan mill, built in 1849 by Jake Weimer, torn down gradually during recent years, has been completely razed.

Fonda, Ia.—George Washington Neff, 89, died Apr. 15 at his home here. He was manager of the Fonda Grain elevator for nearly 40 years.

Arthur, Ia.—J. C. Nickelsen will remain as manager of the local elevator recently purchased by the Norris Grain Co. from the Updike Grain Corp.

Essex, Ia.—O. H. Johnson, 73, operator of the Johnson Brothers mill and elevator for the past six years, died April 8 after a four days' illness.—L. A. G.

Whiting, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. will erect a grain terminal elevator along the Missouri River, two miles north and eight miles west of the town.

Eldora, Ia.—We are adding a 20x30 ft. warehouse to our mill which will give us a total of 1,200 sq. ft. of storage space.—Chas. Harber, mgr., Eldora Feed Mill.

Des Moines, Ia.—S. B. 456, introduced Mar. 27—Chain Store Tax—A bill to tax chain stores comprising Senate Bills 17 and 222. Provides for a unit tax on stores.

Volga City (Volga p. o.), Ia.—Louis Oldfather of Strawberry Point is erecting a new feed mill here. He did not purchase the Leete feed mill as had been reported.

Hampton, Ia.—A negro, allowed to sleep in the office at the local elevator, recently looted the place of \$17 in cash, a radio and some wearing apparel, then disappeared.

Audubon, Ia.—The Updike Grain Corp. reopened its local elevator, recently purchased from the Norris Grain Co., and E. J. Wiese will continue as manager of the plant.

Breda, Ia.—Construction is started of the 16,000 bu. elevator for A. J. Neumayer, being built by the Geo. Todd Const. Co., as announced in a recent issue of the Journals.

Dixon, Ia.—The Dixon Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has replaced its Kewanee Air Lift, in use since 1922, with a new Kewanee Electric Truck Lift. Robert Siebke is manager of the company's elevator.

Waukon, Ia.—Mayhew W. Eaton, 87, died at his home here after a week's illness. In 1905 Mr. Eaton bought the C. O. Howard elevator and with J. B. Jones as partner continued in the business until 1933.—L. A. G.

Ankeny, Ia.—Edwin R. Wagner, 59, who had operated the Wagner Grain Co. at Ankeny and Enterprise for the past 35 years, died of a heart attack Apr. 17. He also had been active in State Ass'n affairs.—Art Torkelson.

Algona, Ia.—A. E. (Andy) Anderson, proprietor of the Algona Grain Co., underwent a final operation at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester recently and at last reports was coming back in good shape. He has been confined there for the last five weeks.—A. G. T.

West Union, Ia.—Barr's Grain & Milling Co. held its formal opening Apr. 1. Chet R. Barr, proprietor, who purchased the old George Wiest feed mill last February, spent the last month in overhauling the machinery and remodeling the building. Willis Schlitter, Monona, will assist Mr. Barr.

Clarion, Ia.—The managers and directors of the Farmers Elevators of Wright County enjoyed a dinner at Hotel Moore Apr. 10. Speakers of the evening were W. T. Maakstad and R. C. Bentley of the extension service at Ames, and Don Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Elevators Ass'n of Fort Dodge.

Galt, Ia.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Galt Co-operative Grain Co. elevator office the night of Mar. 31, rolled the company's safe from the office on the nearby Rock Island side track, and placing it on one of the rails, slid it down the tracks to the stock yards where the hinges were knocked off and a nitroglycerin blast removed the door. Forty dollars and some checks were stolen and the safe then placed under the loading dump where it was found later by officers.

WE'RE getting fed up on pacifism and "foreign entanglements" prattle - both dangerous - both evidences of weakness. Preparedness - backbone - strong determination - make for peace. George Washington knew - he looked far into the future of nations. In his fifth annual address to Congress he emphasized the dangers of a "reputation of weakness" - and said that if "we desire to avoid insult" and "to secure peace . . . - it must be known that we are at all times ready for war".

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Geneva, Ia.—August A. Carstens, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at Ackley, has purchased the "south" L. D. Clock elevator, idle for the past several years, and is having the building taken down and the lumber and equipment moved to Ackley.—L. A. G.

Jewell, Ia.—The Jewell Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to George Todd Const. Co. for its new elevator to replace the one that burned Nov. 15. The new structure will be 20 x 30 ft. and 45 ft. to the plate, with an 18 ft. cupola; capacity will be 24,000 bus. The building will be covered with sheet iron.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—According to a report of D. E. Edison, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, 184 farmers' elevators in Iowa did an aggregate business in 1938 of \$24,455,009.36. Gross gain totaled \$1,821,248.78. Operating expense totaled \$1,144,988.18; interest, depreciation and bad debts totaled \$229,865.31 and the total net profit for the 184 elevators was \$46,229,865.29.

New Sharon, Ia.—The Peterson Grain Co. and the Lamis Elvtr. Co. have announced a business transaction, whereby the Lamis Co. purchased the portable shelling outfit from the Peterson Co. and will operate same in the wide grain territory out of New Sharon. The Peterson Co. will concentrate on feed manufacture, custom feed mixing and sales of farm seeds, feeds and supplies.—L. A. G.

Muscatine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co.'s 90-ft. elevator on the river front stands straight and true again after the north side of the structure was jacked up to stop the building from leaning. The building started to settle toward the north after being filled with grain for the first time last year. The foundation of the structure is still firm and intact and was not harmed, the leaning having been caused by the settling of the entire foundation due to the weight of the grain.

Sioux City, Ia.—Principal speaker at the May 1 and 2 program of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n here will be the Rev. John L. Davis of New York, known as the Will Rogers of the ministry, who will address the banquet guests in the Martin Hotel. The convention program, not yet complete, will include a talk by Ray B. Bowden of St. Louis, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. R. C. Booth is ass'n pres. W. H. Marriot, sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, is in charge of arrangements.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

MICHIGAN

Gaines, Mich.—Mrs. Elsie Frutchey sustained property damage by high winds recently.

Pompeii, Mich.—The Pompeii Farmers Elvtr. Co. property was damaged by high winds recently.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. have purchased a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor drive.

Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Isabella County Farmers Grain Co. reported a small property loss incurred in March from high winds.

Petersburg, Mich.—Petersburg's Star Roller Mills building, a time-honored land-mark, has been torn down, making room for the erection of a filling station.

Mulliken, Mich.—The Miner Walton Elvtr. Co. of Charlotte has purchased the Mulliken Farmers Elevator here, from Lewis Cool, and will take possession June 1.

Three Oaks, Mich.—The Three Oaks Co-ops has purchased the Miner grist mill building it has occupied the last three years, and plans to remodel same and install new equipment.

Lansing, Mich.—House Bill No. 298, known as the Warehouse Act, provides for the licensing of warehousemen of farm produce, necessary requirement of warehouse receipts, requirements for obtaining and maintaining in effect warehousemen's licenses; providing procedures and conditions for the revocation of licenses by the commissioner of agriculture, for the establishment of an inspection service and personnel for licensed warehousemen, and for penalties for the violation. Bean growers are being urged to support the measure.

The troubles which recent record crops have brought to bean growers have been complicated by application of the wage-hour law to employees of elevators, handling dried beans. Rep. Crawford, of Michigan, said in objecting to the application of the wage-hour law to workers in bean elevators. He said the wages of bean pickers are deducted from the price the farmer receives. At the present price of \$1.70 a hundred pounds the farmer actually receives \$1 a hundred, with present wages to pickers at 7c per lb. of culms and "package" averaging 10 per cent of the present price. If the elevator was required to pay the pickers 25c an hour, a 10-lb. pick would average 9.6c per lb. and the farmer would receive 74c, with a corresponding decrease as the wages increased according to terms of the law.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. will erect concrete tanks, 110 ft. tall, for a 750,000-bu. grain elevator on a tract of land 2 miles east of the state fair grounds, according to an announcement made by Lee P. Collingwood. Contract has been let to Chalmers & Borton. Construction will be started at once, the tanks to be ready for use by harvest. A head house will not be erected immediately, temporary elevator facilities to be used to lift the forthcoming harvest-grain into the bins. Another major addition to Hutchinson's grain elevators this year is the 800,000-bu. addition to its elevator now being built by the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., and a tentative addition is a 500,000-bu. addition to its elevator east of the city being considered by the C. D. Jennings Grain Co., final decision on the proposed improvement to be made soon.

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Bowling Green Sweet Feed Mill Corp., has changed its name to Sweet Feed Mills, Inc.

Winchester, Ky.—The W. H. Brock & Co. seed and feed warehouse was damaged badly by fire early Mar. 28, fire originating from an overheated stove.

Henderson, Ky.—Howard Funston, operator of the Green St. Market, has opened a feed store adjoining his present business, to be known as Funston's Feed Store.

Auburn, Ky.—We have built the following: one 100-bbl. long system mill, with Nordyke and B & L 7 x 18 Rolls; one 30-bu. per hr. corn meal plant with Great Western Rolls 9 x 18; Nordyke sifter; other cleaners, scourers, aspirators, all modern machinery to complete this mill. Use B. & L flows on both corn and flour mill. We also built one warehouse 90 x 48 ft. with metal roof and walls, and one corn elevator, the same, that holds 4,000 bus. shelled corn.—Auburn Roller Mills, Robbins Bros., props.

LOUISIANA

Jeanerette, La.—The Jules Oliver corn mill was destroyed by fire Mar. 29.

MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—The Quaker City Flour Mills, Inc., Philadelphia, has purchased the 250-bbl. flour mill here formerly owned by the Shenandoah Milling Co., of Norfolk, Va. The plant will be operated under the name of the Quaker City Flour Mills, Inc.

Fowler, Mich.—William Davarn of Pewamo has purchased the Sturgis Elevator here from Thomas P. Steadman, receiver for the Peoples Banking Co., the price, \$11,000. Mr. Davarn will take possession within 60 days from date of sale. He also owns and operates elevators at Pewamo and Westphalia.

Battle Creek, Mich.—His clothing caught in the shaft of the old waterpowered grist mill he owned on Southwest Capital Ave., at Minges Brook, where for 40 years he had ground feed. Leon Yawger, 72, was dashed to death Apr. 18. He had gone to the basement of the mill about 9:30 a. m. to change a belt in order to set the mill in operation to grind two bus. of corn for a farmer customer. When he did not return after several minutes, the customer went across the street to the Yawger residence and returned with Mr. Yawger's son, Howard, to investigate. The son found his father's body still revolving around with the shaft, and it was necessary to stop the mill machinery before the body could be extricated. The victim's coat had caught on the shaft and he had been dragged around with it, striking his head and body on braces and other obstacles. His neck had been broken, and he had sustained cranial and internal injuries. His left shoe had been torn off. Mr. Yawger came to Calhoun County from New York state in 1891 with his father, George, and they had operated the mill together for years.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—W. E. Atwood was recently elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

St. Paul, Minn.—The bill to license and regulate truckers was killed in the closing rush as the legislature adjourned on Apr. 18.

St. Bonifacius, Minn.—Matt Logelin recently purchased the old Powers elevator and has installed a feed mixer and opened a feed store.

Mankato, Minn.—Frank E. Browder, 71, vice-pres. and ass't mgr. of the Hubbard Milling Co., died suddenly at a local hospital on Apr. 16.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n plans to remodel its elevator and building and to install a new grinding unit.

Dennison, Minn.—The Dennison Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift and a 20-ton Sowigh Motor Truck Scale.

Tracy, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 20-ton 30-ft. automatic dump scale, with type registering beam in the main elevator.

Henderson, Minn.—Frank Brandner, owner and manager of the grain elevator at East Henderson, has decided to quit operating the elevator and buying grain.

Mantorville, Minn.—G. R. Treanor, of Litchfield, has rented the Mantorville Feed Mill and will open for business in the near future. He has installed a new gasoline engine to provide power.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Minnesota Malting Co., Inc.; to manufacture and sell malt and kindred products; incorporators: A. R. Mensing, Leo F. Murphy, both of Winona, Minn., and D. A. Mensing, of Minneapolis.

McIntosh, Minn.—The McIntosh Co-operative Grain Ass'n has been organized; incorporators are Magnus Haaven, pres.; Alfred Voxland, Joseph Thompson, Andrew Marum, Alex Rauland, Joseph Hedman, Alfred Strom, Einar Edwards and Julius Aaseng.

Mankato, Minn.—George M. Palmer, 85, president of the Hubbard Milling Co., pioneer in Mankato industry, and prominent in state milling circles, died April 18. He was president of the mill here since 1906 and president of the Southern Minnesota mills, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—William Wallace Remington, retired president of the National Milling Co., died Apr. 18 at his home. He had purchased controlling interest in the National Milling Co. in 1914 and served as its president and general manager until his retirement several years ago.

Canby, Minn.—The Canby Farmers Grain Co. will wreck its two present elevators and erect on the site of elevator "A" a 30,000-bu. modern structure. The new elevator will be equipped to elevate 3,000 bus. of grain per hour; 19 bins will be built in the new building and a 20-ton scale installed. Emil Mollberg, manager of the elevator, stated work would be started within a short time.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—John McLeod, 77, grain dealer in Minneapolis more than 30 years, died April 11. Before coming to Minneapolis in 1900 he built a number of grain elevators in North Dakota.

Duluth, Minn.—The sampling com'ite of the Duluth Board of Trade has recommended to the board of directors and received its approval that all cars of barley sampled for the Duluth market be probed ten times instead of the usual five times, because of the difficulty experienced in getting a proper sample with five probes. This ruling will continue in effect until Aug. 1, 1939.—F. G. C.

Moorhead, Minn.—Organization of a Moorhead Co-operative Grain Ass'n, with a \$50,000 capitalization, has been set up tentatively; Henry R. Peterson has been elected pres.; Chas. Gilbery, vice-pres.; T. N. Walker, sec'y; and A. S. Albertson, treas. It is planned to construct a main elevator here, establishing other branches later, with one at Glyndon, to handle all kinds of grain, seed, etc.

Wolverton, Minn.—Remodeling of the Theodore Edenstrom elevator by the J. H. Fisch Co. will begin at once, machinery and material arriving. The driveway will be made wider and will have new concrete approach walls and new doors. The outside of the driveway will be covered with galvanized iron and, as previously reported by the Journals, a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale will be installed. The entire plant will be covered with new roofing; the siding will be repaired and painted; Calumet Cups, Strong-Scott Truck Dump, electric motor on air compressor, new motors, new grates over grain pit, and a new head drive to the elevating leg will be installed. The elevator will be ready for operation before the busy season opens.

MISSOURI

Palmyra, Mo.—F. E. Robison has been re-elected sec'y-mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank J. Waddock, formerly representative of the Uhlmann Grain Co., has joined C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc.

Hamilton, Mo.—The loading dock on the north side of the H. H. Green Mill & Elevator mill is to be extended further west, and to this purpose a door has been cut.

Kansas City, Mo.—L. A. Laybourn, sec'y-treas. of the Mid-Continent Grain Co., Kansas City, has entered the employ of the F. S. C. C. at Washington to handle wheat taken over by the government on loans.

Memphis, Mo.—Craig Bros. have installed a new Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill, motor drive, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor driven.

Farley, Mo.—The Farley Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is constructing the concrete elevator recently under consideration by the company, as reported in a previous issue of the Journals.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Vincent Gilpin, 76, who retired from active business as a grain dealer ten years ago, passed away in a local hospital Mar. 30. Mr. Gilpin was in the grain business here for 20 years, first as a partner in the Frenzel-Gilpin Commission Co., and later operated the Gilpin Hay Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. Vincent O'Dowd, 39, former Kansas City grain man, at various times associated with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co. and the Arcady Farms Milling Co., died Mar. 28 in a local hospital, following a nervous breakdown of about a year's duration. He was a brother of Edward and B. J. O'Dowd, both grain men.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—Plans are being made to entertain a large number of grainmen at the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n convention here May 25. An excellent program has been arranged for the occasion by the Ass'n's program com'ite, and nothing will be left undone that will contribute to the success of the convention or the pleasure of its guests.

Bolivar, Mo.—The Akard Mill, built in 1903 by Capt. J. J. Akard and his son-in-law, Judge W. E. Martin, and operated as the Akard Milling Co. for about 16 years, has been sold by Judge Martin, who has owned and operated the mill for the last six years, to J. H. Murray, Don Murray and W. E. Robertson. The Murrays came here 15 years ago to reopen the Bolivar mill, which they will continue to operate, specializing in feed manufacture. Mr. Roberts is of a local wholesale grocery firm.

Kansas City, Mo.—Convinced the recent dismissal of the seven members of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Buro was motivated by politics, the Kansas City Board of Trade membership plans a thoro investigation and a protest to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark. E. C. Meservy, Jr., president of the Board, has appointed a com'ite of five Board members, of which T. A. O'Sullivan is chairman, to make the investigation because the efficiency of the buro was threatened by the indiscriminate discharge of experienced workers.

Boonville, Mo.—An expansion program under consideration for several months by Boonville Mills, will be carried out this spring. Work will start about the middle of April and is to have been completed about June 1. Concrete storage tanks comprising 11 bins, with a total capacity of 90,000 bus., will be constructed immediately south of and attached to the concrete elevator. Horner & Wyatt are engineers of the project, and special equipment and supervision required for the job will be provided by Thos. J. Ryon. The Boonville Mills will have storage space of about 300,000 bus. of grain with the completion of the additional storage units.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Kansas City, has leased the 2,500,000-bu. Union Terminal Elevator and will take over the house July 1. J. L. Frederick will be manager of the elevator. The Union Elevator formerly was operated by Bartlett Frazier Co.

Jefferson City, Mo.—H. B. 93, to regulate and make the itinerant trucker responsible, was defeated in the House. A Senate Bill 62, to regulate the itinerant merchant which includes a truck peddler but does not carry some features that H. B. 93 carried, has been introduced. The bond and license in this bill, thought too high by some in the House Bill, have been reduced and cut out in the Senate bill. It is hoped to carry this bill thru the Senate and House. H. B. 212, which carries a heavy license for trucks, is still on the calendar. Amendments have been made to this bill, however, and grain men are urged to write their representatives for a copy of the bill as it now stands. It is suggested by A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, that they request, also, a copy of H. B. 183, a bill sponsored by the State Warehouse Commission, and if it has objectional features to write their senators and representatives to that effect.

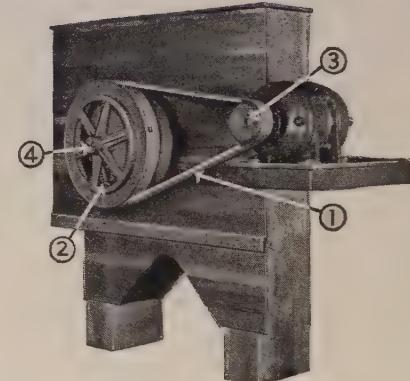
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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—The Occident Elevator here was closed temporarily recently. E. V. Scharnowski, who has been manager of the elevator, is now engaged in farming.

Kalispell, Mont.—The Flathead County Farmers Union recently appointed a com'ite to take the necessary steps to organize a co-operative that may conduct a flour mill, cannery, creamery, oil station, grocery and produce exchange, any one or all. Fred Cusick is chairman of the com'ite.

Belt, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been organized. As a co-operative, it will deal in grain and other farm produce, including shipping, marketing, warehousing, commission and mercantile business. Capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Arthur Beckstrom, S. A. Krebs, Robert McCafferty and John Murden, all of Belt; Henry Weintz, of Great Falls, and George Grosskopf and W. E. Gergart of Farmington.

NEBRASKA

Neligh, Neb.—The Neligh Mills reported a small damage sustained from recent high winds.

Maywood, Neb.—A new feed grinder and mixer has been installed at the Maywood Equity Exchange elevator.

Loomis, Neb.—A new 20-ton 9 x 34 Howe Scale is being installed at the Loomis Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator by C. W. Sand, contractor. —Roy Ostgren, mgr.

Potter, Neb.—The Witt Milling & Grain Co. has been sold to Carl Jacobson, formerly of Lexington, who is now in charge of the business, assisted by A. T. Hildebrand of Wichita, Kan.

Elmwood, Neb.—J. H. Rogge, 74, died Mar. 29 at his home in Lincoln. He formerly lived at Elmwood, where he was owner of the Elmwood Grain Co. and elevator for many years.—L. A. G.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A new wire has been run to Schminke's Mill by Central Power lines, to handle the heavier load of electricity at the mill caused by additional equipment recently installed.

Madison, Neb.—The Madison Mill was sold, recently, at auction, and will be removed to make room for the new bridge and channel at the north end of Pearl St. The mill had not been operated for the last eight years.

Oshkosh, Neb.—Carl Beard, who purchased the Lexington Milling Co. elevator here, as reported in the last issue of the Journals, has opened for business under the name, Beard Grain Co.

Hershey, Neb.—Hershey Mills, owned and operated by Burton Shoup, was destroyed by fire on Apr. 3. Between 400 and 500 bus. of corn and wheat were destroyed, as well as a quantity of flour and the feed grinding and flour milling equipment.

Hampton, Neb.—Hiram Greer died Mar. 16 at the hospital in Homer, Neb., exactly thirteen years after the death of his twin brother, Robert. They were born in Decorah, Ia., in 1857. In 1880 he was married and moved to Crete, Neb., where he operated an elevator. Later he operated an elevator here for 20 years.—L. A. G.

Bradshaw, Neb.—Herbert Rasmussen, who has operated the Knox elevator south of York for the past six years, has leased the Sinnerer Elevator here and will take over operation of the plant in the near future. Mr. Rasmussen will continue to operate the Knox elevator, employing a man to take care of the business there.

DUST COLLECTORS

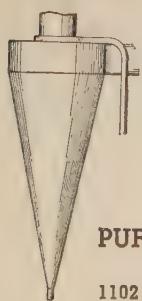
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Colon, Neb.—H. W. Busch has taken up his duties as manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n elevator, succeeding George Bacus, who resigned after 8 years' service. Mr. Busch was formerly located at Utica, Neb., where he was assisting his father, who has been in charge of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator for the past 25 years.

NEW ENGLAND

Augusta, Me.—The Maine legislative com'ite on labor voted to refer the state wages and hour bill to a recess com'ite which will report at the 1941 session of the legislature.

NEW JERSEY

Blackwood, N. J.—Thos. A. Simpkins, 72, widely known South Jersey feed merchant, died Apr. 5, in his home here. Mr. Simpkins was in the feed business for 50 years, having had establishments successively in Turnersville, Bridgeton and Blackwood. About 20 years ago he operated a grist mill on the shore of Blackwood Lake.

Whippany, N. J.—Stull Bros. Co. feed and grain mill was destroyed by fire early Apr. 9, the flames shooting 100 ft. in the air and illuminating the surrounding countryside for miles. Loss is estimated at many thousands of dollars and included, with the building and equipment, quantities of grain, hay and feed. The building and business is a branch of the feed company operating in Madison under the same name. Frederick B. Curry of Madison is manager.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Best Flour Corp. has been organized to deal in grains and cereals.

Alexander, N. Y.—The Wells-Birch Corp. reported a small property loss, the result of high winds in March.

Albany, N. Y.—W. A. Stannard, formerly sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and widely known in the feed trade, is ill in the Hun Memorial Hospital.

MacDougall, N. Y.—On April 12, the elevator operated by William Nuhn & Hewitt Bros., Inc., was destroyed by fire believed to have originated in an elevator leg.

Potsdam, N. Y.—The Sugden Feed Co., Inc., has been chartered to conduct business here. Directors are Herbert J., Margaret S., Massena and Eva R. Sugden. Capital is 400 shares, n. p. v.

BUFFALO LETTER

Howard P. Mitchell, who has been in charge of Semolina sales of the Buffalo office of Washburn-Crosby Co. for the last 10 years, has been appointed sales manager for durum products of the company's Central division with headquarters in Chicago. Harry H. Raeder, manager of the Albany branch office of Washburn-Crosby, will succeed Mr. Mitchell here.—G. E. T.

Plans have been approved for construction of a new building addition, costing approximately \$2,000,000, to the mills and elevators of the Washburn Crosby Co. at Buffalo, for the manufacture of breakfast cereals and other packaged food and for the storage of flour. Detailed plans have not been drawn, but it was expected the new structure will be a combination factory and warehouse; length of the building will exceed 300 ft. and be 10 to 12 stories high.—G. E. T.

J. B. Stouten of the Lewis Grain Corp. was elected president of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo for the ensuing year at the meeting of the Board of Directors Apr. 18. George E. Todd of the Maritime Milling Co. was chosen vice-pres.; C. B. Weydman of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., treas.; Fred E. Pond was re-elected sec'y and ass't treas. Directors elected for a three-year term each were Lloyd Hedrick, mgr. Buffalo branch,Ralston Purina Co.; T. C. O'Brien, gen. mgr. Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co.; C. B. Weydman. Fred J. Lingham, pres. Federal Mills, Inc., was elected a director to succeed G. S. Kennedy, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA

McHenry, N. D.—Wrecking crews are razing the White elevator here. The lumber will be shipped to Audubon, Minn., for building an elevator there.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Farmers Grain Co. lost approximately \$800 to burglars on Mar. 28.

Barlow, N. D.—The Barlow Grain Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire. Lars Alme is manager of the company.

McCanna, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant with the installation of a new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Grand Forks, N. D.—It is reported Lars J. Siljan, former Grand Forks resident, has been appointed publicity director of the state mill and elevator. Owen T. Owen is manager of the mill.

Fargo, N. D.—Retirement from business of the Charles E. Lewis Co., Minneapolis, was followed by the discontinuance of the Fargo branch of that organization Apr. 1. E. C. Kuehl was local manager.

Brinsmade, N. D.—Fire which started in the cupola of the Occident Elvtr. Co. elevator completely destroyed that structure with 12,000 bus. of grain and several tons of coal. Ed Fish was manager of the elevator.

Reynolds, N. D.—A co-operative elevator ass'n is being formed here along the Farm Security Administration plan. It is expected to have the elevator functioning before fall, either buying an elevator already built or constructing a new one.

New England, N. D.—At the Farmers Union meeting here, plans were discussed in regard to the building of a Farmers Union Elevator. Nothing definite was decided and another meeting will be held the last part of April to decide the matter.

Lark, N. D.—Fire severely damaged the office and floor storeroom of the Occident Elvtr. Co. elevator early Apr. 2. A flaming blow torch, left behind by burglars attempting to open the office safe and believed to have been frightened away, is supposed to have started the fire, which was extinguished before it reached the elevator proper.

Langdon, N. D.—A new Cavalier County co-operative group is being formed, a temporary com'ite now working out a co-operative elevator plan calling for the purchase of an existing elevator in Langdon, with the assistance of the F. S. A. Members of the com'ite are Bert Welsh, Otto Dettler, Sam Lorenz, N. J. Crockett and Matt Bisenius. The plan has been under organization for several months.

Fargo, N. D.—District meetings are to be held this year at Williston, Minot, Devils Lake, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Jamestown, Bismarck, Washburn, Dickinson and New England. All elevator managers, directors and farmers within reach of the points are invited to attend. The meetings will begin some time in June and continue until after the fall marketing season. Notification as to exact dates will be made later.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

OHIO

Dayton, O.—V. E. Herter has purchased a Kelly Duplex Chain Drag.

Amanda, O.—The Huston Grain Co. installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Mixer, motor drive.

Troy, O.—The Farm Buro Co-op. recently bought a new Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer for its local station.

Defiance, O.—Glen Miller recently bought a complete corn cracker with three screens from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

London, O.—J. D. McClean, 82, former grain dealer at Cook Station, south of here, died recently at his home in Peoria, Ill.

Carey, O.—The Carey Mill & Elvtr. Co. has leased its property to the Wyandotte Co. Farm Buro and dissolved the corporation.

Bowling Green, O.—Mennel Milling Co. plants here and at Milton Center, Roachton (Bowling Green p. o.), and Tontogany were damaged by high winds Mar. 12.

Official Brown-Duvel

MOISTURE TESTERS

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and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

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Columbus, O.—New members added to the membership of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include Hindman & Neiger Co., Steubenville; Kirby White & Son, Harrod, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Smithville, O.—New equipment recently installed at the Wayne County Farm Buro plant included a drag feeder, elevator, transmission equipment, Special Mixer, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Greenville, O.—George O'Brien, 72, the founder and president of the O'Brien Milling Co., died Apr. 9, at his home, after an illness of several months. He was a brother of C. E. O'Brien, president of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and was, himself, an active, earnest worker of the Ass'n.

Walhonding, O.—The Walhonding Elvtr. Co. elevator is being taken down by the newly organized Warsaw, Coshocton-co., cheese company, which purchased the building, and the lumber will be used to erect a cheese factory east of Warsaw. The Walhonding elevator is in the Mohawk dam area and must be removed.

Republic, O.—Timely discovery and quick work on the part of firemen, averted a bad fire Apr. 5 when, at midnight, a blaze was discovered in the Weiker mill. The fire originated from a bucket that had been used in fumigating the building during the day, the chemicals used in the bucket causing such heat that the bottom of the bucket fell out. The loss was small. About two months ago the mill was opened by Burdell DeVaughn and Kenneth Null, who have been doing a feed grinding business there.

Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-operative Ass'n of Milford Center has purchased the Spurrier Bros. grain elevator and will take possession May 15. The business was started about 33 years ago by Emery and O. L. Spurrier. The Messrs. Spurrier are retiring from the grain and feed business but will continue to operate as coal merchants. Edgar Erwin, assisted by Afton Bump, will be the manager of the elevator. Mr. Erwin has been manager of the Ohio Grain Co-operative Ass'n elevator at Irwin for many years. The company announces there will be no change in the operation of its feed store operated on North Plum St.

TOLEDO LETTER

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill, Toledo, recently installed a new Sidney Special Mixer.

Highlighting the season for the Toledo Board of Trade Bowling League will be the annual party on Apr. 28. Distribution of cash prizes will follow the dinner.

Apr. 27 marks another birthday for Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y of the Toledo Board of Trade. Evidently he is trying to emulate the example of the pioneer sec'y, Denison B. Smith.

Wm. G. Shepard retired Apr. 1 from the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. Mr. Shepard had been connected with the company for 39 years and at the time of his retirement had served as traffic manager.

A seven act show has been contracted for to be presented at the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n banquet at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, the night of June 19, incident to the ass'n's 60th annual convention, held June 18, 19 and 20. Actors and actresses well known on the American stage will entertain the guests on this occasion. Elaborate plans are being made by the Toledo grain interests for the convention, among the interesting features will be a grain grading school held June 18 on the trading floor of the Toledo Board of Trade. Should any member of the ass'n have any subject he wishes discussed at the convention sessions, he is urged to contact the ass'n sec'y, W. W. Cummings.

OKLAHOMA

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant from high winds Apr. 5.

Alva, Okla.—King Aitken, manager of the Alva Roller Mills, was named president of the Alva Rotary Club recently.

The Selby Milling Co. of Muskogee, Okla., and the Hardeman Milling Co. of McAlester, Okla., recently installed new Howe Scales.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The local Deer Creek Elevator is enlarging its capacity, an additional 8,000-bu. storage room being added to the present building on the north. The elevator now has storage room for 16,000 bus. according to T. W. Prather, manager.

Duncan, Okla.—J. M. Kilgore, former Duncan resident, has purchased the Duncan Feed Mill and will take charge of the business in the very near future.

Cherokee, Okla.—L. L. Baltz, former elevator manager at Yewed, has assumed his duties as manager of the local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. G. Schmitz, manager of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co., was elected mayor of Nichols Hills, a suburb, at the recent election.

Olustee, Okla.—Bob Brantly, who recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Grandfield, has entered upon his new duties as manager of a local elevator, feed and coal business.

Enid, Okla.—Roy Bender, of Enid, was re-elected sec'y-treas. of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n at the closing session of the state convention held here Apr. 6 and 7, beginning his 11th year in that office. Paul Peeler of Elk City was re-elected pres., beginning his 18th year in office.

White Eagle (Ponca City p.o.), Okla.—The computing beams were stolen from the hopper and dump scale in the Spencer Grain Co. elevator. The elevator was formerly owned by the Oates Grain Co. of Ponca City. The Spencer Grain Co., who will operate it this season, is having the plant iron-clad and reconditioned.

Okeene, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange has started construction of its 80,000-bu. storage elevator. The additional storage facilities will increase its storage capacity from 45,000 bus. to 125,000 bus. The new elevator is of steel and re-enforced concrete construction and will be equipped with new all electric machinery. Chalmers & Borton are the contractors and expect to have the elevator completed by June 1.

The federal government has obtained a judgment for \$8,062 and a decree of foreclosure against the Sharon Co-operative Elvtr. in Woodward County, Okla., on a loan extended in Nov., 1934, by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corporation. The loan was in two promissory notes later assigned to the government thru the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Judge Edgar S. Vaught directed the federal marshal to sell the elevator if its officials were unable to pay the \$8,062.—J. H. G.

Mountain View, Okla.—The Mountain View Grain Co., owned by the Carey-Lombard-Young & Co. for the past 10 years, was sold to the Kimbell Milling Co. of Fort Worth, Tex., who took active charge of the business Apr. 3. J. R. Patton will remain as local manager under the new ownership. The personnel of the Mountain View Grain Co. will be unchanged. A new mill will be constructed by the new owners in the near future for the purpose of grinding roughage and mixing feed. A new 34-ft. scale will replace the one now in use and a general program of remodeling will be undertaken in the immediate future.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Shelley, Ida.—N. S. Sage reported property damage resulting from high winds early in April.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Atkinson Feed & Fuel Co. has brightened up the interior of its office building with fresh coats of paint.

Beatrice (Cunningham p. o.), Wash.—Hugh Phillips has let the contract for construction of a 60,000-bu. grain elevator here to Con Echhart.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWERS

fill cars to capacity without inside scooping in 1½ to 2 hours. Saves expense of scooping labor, and loads more cars per day. Easily moved from place to place. The only thing for loading cars on R.R. spurs. Write for particulars.

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MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

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Sunnyside, Wash.—The Sunnyside Alfalfa Mill burned to the ground here during a high wind Apr. 12. According to Mgr. H. Hathaway the mill is a total loss. Cause of the fire has not been determined.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Diamond mill owned by the Kerr-Gifford Co. of Portland, but idle for nine years, will resume operations on a 24-hour day schedule, is the announcement of Raymond W. Hughes, manager.—F. K. H.

Chewelah, Wash.—Lloyd Walker has installed a new roller mill in his feed plant and has added a line of poultry and dairy feeds. He will be associated with John Bauer in handling the J. I. Case line of farm machinery, also.

Palouse, Wash.—The \$40,000 pea splitting and processing mill of the Wallace Grain & Pea Co. of this city was destroyed Apr. 15 by fire of unknown origin. The mill was owned by R. W. Wallace and Harry Linden of Palouse.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain grading schools will be held in Spokane on May 12 and 13 and also in Lewiston on May 15 and 16. The exact time and place of the schools will be announced later. —Ted Brasch, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc.

Wilson Creek, Wash.—The Wilson Creek Union Grain & Trading Co. recently put a corrugated sheet iron roof on one of its sack warehouses, replacing a shingle roof. The company is installing a new Strong-Scott V Belt Drive and a new grain distributing spout.

Dayton, Wash.—Clark Israel, manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., has announced the construction of an 85,000-bu. elevator at Starbuck, to be completed before July 1. The company has seven other elevators in the county, with an aggregate capacity of 900,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Nyssa, Ore.—W. L. Barclay of Nampa will assume his duties as manager of the Nyssa Flour Mill June 1 run by B. L. Locke for the past year. The plant will be remodeled and needed new equipment will be installed. Mr. Barclay will sever his connection with the Sanders Produce Co. of Nampa Apr. 30.

Portland, Ore.—The name of the Coast Concentrates Co. has been changed to the White Star Concentrates Co., Inc. The company is operated by John Todd and George Seufert who purchased the fixtures and office equipment of White Star Feeds, Inc., and have leased the building at N. W. 14th and Thurman Sts.

Starbuck, Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers will erect a bulk grain elevator here. Contract has been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. The elevator will be of 85,000-bu. capacity and construction will start soon, the elevator to be completed by July 1. It will be equipped to handle 3,500 bus. per hour and will have eight large and four small bins. This will give the Columbia County Growers eight elevators in the county, two in Turner, one each at Whetstone, Ronan, Dayton, Longs, Starbuck and Powers, a combined capacity of 900,000 bus. of bulk wheat.

Balder (Thornton p. o.), Wash.—Rosalia Producers, Inc., has let the contract for its 120,000-bu. cribbed elevator to be erected here to Hogenson Const. Co. Work will begin May 1, the elevator to be completed about July 1. The recent purchase of L. C. Lukins Whse. Co. interests here and at Stoneham (Thornton p. o.) and Donahue (Rosalia p. o.), together with the new elevator will give Rosalia Producers, Inc., six stations in Rosalia district, four of them bulk and sacks, two of them sacks only, a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus. L. B. Martin is the company's manager.

Bothell, Wash.—Giles Caldwell had his right hand badly mangled Apr. 3 in the corn crusher at Walter's Feed Mill, losing the fingers and part of the thumb. He had gone to the upper story to oil and get the corn cracking machine ready for operation and, as has been his custom, gave the signal, later, for the throwing on the power. Immediately the switch was thrown, men below heard him cry out and, sensing trouble, pulled the switch. He was found with his hand caught in the rolls, the fingers ground off together with part of the thumb. All flesh had been torn from the hand, leaving only the bones and torn sinews. He was removed to the hospital where an effort is being made to graft flesh and skin to the hand. This failing, it is feared the remainder of hand and part of the forearm may have to be amputated.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Turner, Ore.—Lester Randall has purchased the Turner Feed Mills here. He formerly was associated with his father in the feed business at Canby.

Cheney, Wash.—The Cheney Feed & Fuel Co. has been organized, capital \$5,000; incorporators E. W. Heineman, Roydal Conley and Chris Schroeder.

Portland, Ore.—Improvements and alterations to the cereal mill and warehouse of the Sperry Flour Co., will be made costing approximately \$12,000. Ertz-Burns has the contract.

Portland, Ore.—Fay Malone, Portland grain broker, is ill at his home where he will be confined indefinitely. Increasing eye trouble led to the decision he must have a complete rest.

Latah, Wash.—The stockholders of the Latah Grain Co. met Mar. 18 to reorganize the old company. Charles Blank, Sr., was elected pres.; David R. Glasgow, vice-pres.; C. F. Blank, sec'y-treas.

PENNSYLVANIA

Stewartstown, Pa.—George F. Brenner has installed a new Suspension Scourer, Eureka Grain Cleaner, conveyor and elevators, bought recently from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pierre, S. D.—The Reese Elvtr. Co. is erecting a seed and feed warehouse here, frame construction, one story, 20x32 ft.

Wetonka, S. D.—Fire, probably from a carelessly discarded cigarette, damaged the office of the Pacific Grain Co. on Apr. 7.

Ashton, S. D.—The Redfield Co-operative Milling Co. elevator which has not been operated for several years, is being torn down.

Barnard, S. D.—Farmers in the Barnard area will hold a meeting in the near future to discuss the feasibility of organizing a co-operative grain marketing ass'n.

Tripp, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is issuing new shares for old ones now out. A new charter will be secured.

Howard, S. D.—The National Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s open house entertainment held Mar. 22 at the company's office rooms, was well attended. Interesting talks were made by representative feed and seed men who were present, and door prizes were awarded. August Pusch is manager of the elevator.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Effective July 1, the following law is of interest to grain dealers of the state: H. B. 90—Provides for renewal of corporate charters which have expired. Makes it possible for corporations that failed to renew charters before their expiration, to do so within one year from the effective date of this Act, by taking the same proceedings as tho it had been done before their charter expired. The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota states: "It would be wise for all elevators to check the period for which their charter was granted. If it is to expire within the coming year, steps should be taken to have it renewed. If it has expired the above law will enable you to have your charter reinstated as of the date of its expiration, thereby legalizing all acts of the corporation after the lapse of its original charter."

SOUTHEAST

Rocky Mount, Va.—The three-story flour mill of the Rocky Mount Grocery & Milling Co. burned Apr. 12.

Orangeburg, S. C.—Easterling & Patrick recently installed a Kelly Duplex one-ton capacity Vertical Feed Mixer, motor drive.

Statesville, N. C.—The F. C. X. Feed Mill, on the Taylorsville Road, is now complete and machinery is being installed. It is expected to have the plant in operation within a few days.

Claxton, Ga.—The machinery for the Claxton Milling Co.'s new plant is being installed and the mill will be operated soon. The new structure was erected on the State Farmers Market site in East Claxton.

Darrouzet, Tex.—The Darrouzet Co-operative Ass'n is building a new concrete elevator.

Longview, Tex.—A. J. and T. E. Phipps are new owners of the Shive Grain Co., now being operated as the Longview Grain Co.

Weatherford, Tex.—The Bradley Feed Co. has installed a new feed grinding machine at its new location on Austin Ave.

Hereford, Tex.—The Fraser Milling Co. has been organized, capital stock, \$60,000; mills-gins; incorporators, R. L. Tillery, A. J. Lee and Inex Tillery.

Marshall, Tex.—Frank Davis, head of the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., is recovering from a recent illness and expects to be able to return home soon from a Dallas hospital where he has been undergoing treatment.

Stratford, Tex.—Riffe Bros, Inc., who recently purchased the R. E. Roberts Grain Co. from Mrs. R. E. Roberts, took possession of the business Apr. 1. The elevator will continue to operate under the name of the Roberts Grain Co. L. P. Hunter continues his work as local manager.

Fort Worth, Tex.—R. E. Cowan, local manager of Ralston-Purina Co., has been elected president of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange for the ensuing year; Leo Potishman, pres. of Transit Grain & Commission Co., vice-pres. The entire board of directors will continue in office for another year.

Austin, Tex.—H. B. 331, truck peddler bill, is in the com'ite.—S. B. 23, H. B. 72, private carrier bill, is receiving attention and it is believed will pass at this session of legislature unless blocked by special interests who are demanding amendments that would tend to destroy the effect of the bill.—State warehouse bill, H. B. 397, passed the House Apr. 10 and will in due time go to the Senate. Grain dealers are urged to write their Senators to expedite its passage.—Increased truck load limit bills are all killed for this session.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—No decision has been reached by stockholders of the Grain Growers Ass'n on the subject of the proposed building of a 750,000-bu. terminal elevator here.

WISCONSIN

Clinton, Wis.—The Delaney Feed Co. here was robbed Apr. 11 of \$28.49.—H. C. B.

Lancaster, Wis.—Farmers Union, Inc., recently installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Sullivan, Wis.—Wm. Ley, Jr., installed a one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with belt drive.

Reeseville, Wis.—Frank E. O'Rourke, 61, at one time owner of the local grain elevator, died here Apr. 10.—H. C. B.

Caroline, Wis.—Theodore F. Buettner, 90, founder of a grist mill here in 1874 and still active in its operation, died Apr. 4.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Earl W. Young, 52, deputy weighmaster of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse commission for 30 years, died Apr. 20.—H. C. B.

Cato, Wis.—Installation of a Strong-Scott Attrition Mill is planned for an early date by the Cato Elevator, which is managed by Ed Zahorick.

Frederic, Wis.—Walter Larson has been promoted to manager of the Frederic branch of the Apple River Mill Co. plant to succeed Art Larson, who has been transferred to the company branch at Poskin.

Superior, Wis.—J. L. Levens, Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse commission chief inspector, won the trophy for the best "true" fish story related at the annual Fisherman's Awakening banquet.—H. C. B.

Reedsdale, Wis.—Contemplated by the Reedsdale Co-operative Ass'n, which is managed by Art Berkholz, is construction of a 60x65 ft. brick warehouse, office, and display room on the company's present property.

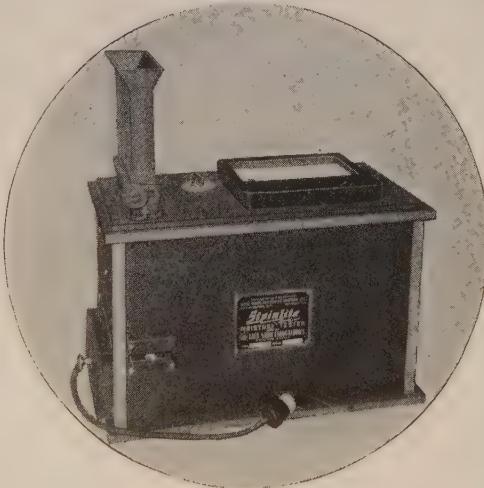
Brillion, Wis.—New, three-pocket coal sheds, of frame construction, with concrete floors, will be begun soon by the Farmers Advancement Ass'n, operator of an 8,000-bu. elevator here under the management of A. J. Leider.

MOISTURE TESTING Simplified WITH THE NEW STEINLITE

Test for moisture as easily as operating a radio . . . in a mere fraction of the time required by other methods . . . that's what you can do with the new Steinlite.

This instrument gives exact and precise results on all grain, grain products and processed materials containing as high as 80% moisture.

Developed by renowned electrical engineers. The Steinlite operates on the electrical impedance principle. Used by leading elevators, mills and processors. Is compact, easily port-



able, and modernized in appearance. Saves an amazing amount of time and opens your door to new profits. Fully guaranteed. Ask for full description or a demonstration. Specify your cycles and voltage.

Write for catalog describing other moisture testers . . . scales, sieves, triers, grain treaters, weight per bushel testers, germinators and related equipment.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, INC.

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912

Brillion, Wis.—Expected to be installed at the end of this month by the Brillion Mill & Elevr. Co., operated by Henry Carstens, is a new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Madison, Wis.—Two bills clarifying Wisconsin statutes relating to grain warehouse inspection to validate all warehouse receipts on grain inspected within or outside the state by federal inspectors were passed Apr. 20 by the state assembly and messaged to the senate.—H. C. B.

Reedsdale, Wis.—Construction of an 18,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator for Reinemann & Son, which is managed by C. F. Reinemann, will be begun in a week or two by T. E. Ibberson & Co. The company's old 13,000-bu. elevator will be remodeled into a feed grinding and mixing plant, and a new Strong-Scott Attrition Mill will be installed in it.

Cleveland, Wis.—The Cleveland Co-operative Warehouse Ass'n, managed by Herman J. Bohne, has purchased an acre of land adjoining the C. & N. W. railroad right-of-way, including the leased ground on which its warehouses and feed mill sets. It will move its bulk gasoline and oil tanks from the railroad right-of-way at an early date and reset them on its own ground.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange will be on daylight saving time from May 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive.

John L. Bowlus has again been named traffic manager of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. A. A. Breed again has been named chief inspector and M. H. Ladd, chief weigher.

William H. Cahill, 58, formerly manager of the Atlas Flour Mills in Milwaukee until the firm was liquidated in 1926, following a fire which destroyed the plant, died Apr. 10 of a heart attack at his home.

Philip C. Kamm, oldest member of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange, celebrated his 85th birthday anniversary Apr. 15, in company with a large party of his friends from the Exchange and in the grain business, who gathered at his home for the occasion. Mr. Kamm, in the grain business for many years, reports daily at his office for work.

In his address to the members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at the annual meeting on Apr. 10, Pres. E. S. Terry commented on the past year's business, and said: "Grain receipts in our market for this period have exceeded our last previous year's arrivals by over 55% and amounted to 46,035,571 bus. This amount was 9,345,100 bus. more than our average receipts for the last ten years and placed Milwaukee 6th among the western terminal markets for 1938. We continue our association with the National Grain Trade Council, made up of the principal markets of the country, so that we may be advised of the problems facing the trade in general, with a particular eye on legislative trends, which have wrought so much havoc to grain merchandising and market regulations in the past few years."

"The Government can subsidize raw materials for a time, thus maintaining artificially high prices, but not for very long," says Dr. Melchior Palyi, economist of repute.

Two Lifts for One Dump

The Farmers Elevator Co. at Alta, Ill., has a good air lift, installed ten years ago before truck hauling became so common. With the rapid increase in grain hauling by long motor trucks the problem of handling these was solved, while still using the old dump and its air compressor, by installing a traveling overhead lift also using air pressure, by simply connecting to the old air pipe.

This obviated the expense of another electric motor, plus wiring and installation, and an increased monthly standby charge for electric power.

The new equipment consists of a model 39 Kewanee Air Crane Traveling Overhead Lift, the telescoping crane, frame of which can be lengthened to fit across the driveway.

This lift operates on 60 to 80 pounds air pressure, rising if desired as fast as 6 feet in 6 seconds. Safety grab hooks connect the cables to the wheel cradle hangers. Operation is without gear and is noiseless. This improved air lift is made by the Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co.

O. H. Horner Passes On

Oliver H. (Jack) Horner, 51, of Horner & Wyatt, prominent firm of grain elevator designers and engineers, passed away in the Bethany hospital in Kansas City, Mo., on Apr. 13, of a staphylococcal blood-stream infection. Infection resulted from a boil in his nose. Death followed a few days of illness.

Mr. Horner was a familiar figure in the grain and milling industries, where he had spent a large part of his business life as a civil engineer, and middle western grain territories are filled with monuments to his genius.

Largest of the grain elevators he designed is the 4,000,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator of the Galveston Wharf Co., at Galveston, Tex., recognized as being one of the best export houses in the country. More recently he was identified with the river-rail terminal elevator in Kansas City, Kan., 3,000,000 bushel municipal project operated as a part of the river development that has come to Kansas City. Mr. Horner's dreams of a busy river front are now reaching fruition in the food market terminal of his design which is now following construction of the elevator.

At the time of his death Mr. Horner was supervising the construction of a 1,000,000 bushel elevator for Early & Daniel at Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Horner was also an authority on power costs and power plants, and had designed a number of these for municipalities. In 1917 he was among 10 engineers selected to design army cantonments.

Mr. Horner was born at Clements, Kan. He graduated in 1913 from the engineering school of the University of Kansas, where he was recently elected to Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, and his picture was hung with other widely known alumni who have been similarly honored.

Upon graduation Mr. Horner became associated with Black & Veatch. After directing the construction of Fort Sill in Oklahoma during the war, he enlisted in the navy, from which he was discharged with the rank of ensign. In 1919 he joined the firm which now includes his name. The business will be continued by his associates.

The Government flour export subsidy recently has been ruling at \$1.20 per barrel from Gulf and Atlantic ports. The millers do not keep this money; they sell their flour that much cheaper to foreigners than to our own people.

Resale price fixing being permitted under an amendment to the anti-trust law adopted Aug. 7, 1937, the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co. on Mar. 24 was granted dissolution of an injunction 23 years ago restraining it from violating the Sherman Act by setting sales prices for dealers.

Supply Trade

Toledo, O.—R. E. Davis, recently with Sprout, Waldron & Co., is now with O. W. Randolph Co.

Toronto, Ont.—Andor Kemeny, on his return from Germany recently, has established himself as consulting milling engineer.

Newark, N. J.—White laboratories, Inc., have promoted W. R. Cassell to the position of vice president in charge of sales of vitamin products to special industries.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Wm. A. Ehmke, for 21 years in the employ of S. Howes Co., passed away recently, aged 63 years. He was president of the Eden Trap and Rifle Club.

Jersey City, N. J.—The new Hungarian seed cleaning machine the Laub Magneto-Clean, is being exhibited by International Seed, Inc., at the plant of the Doughten Seed Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Ames, Harris, Neville Co. has taken over the plant and stock on hand of the Co-operative Mfg. Co., which has retired from the business of manufacturing grain bags.

Lockport, N. Y.—Arnold R. Moyer, a nephew of Howard M. Moyer, president and general manager of the Richmond Mfg. Co., has been associated with that company in a sales and engineering capacity.

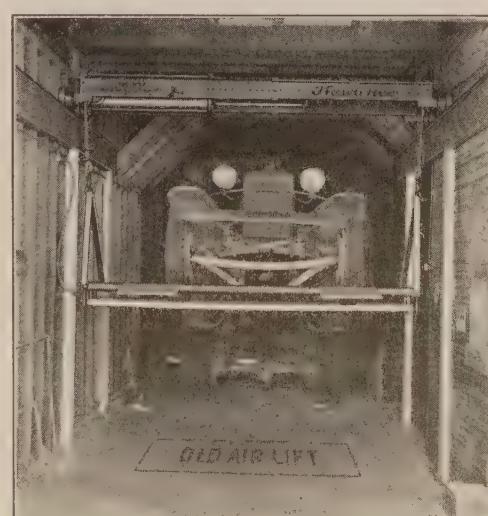
Edmonton, Alta.—Having sold out our grain and feed department we will now confine ourselves to designing, erecting and repairing grain elevators, feed and flour mills. We will carry a complete stock of equipment for elevators and feed plants.—C. P. Wilson, mgr., C. P. Wilson Co., Ltd.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Sales billed by the General Electric Co. during the first quarter of 1939 amounted to \$68,537,269, compared with \$65,086,557 during the same quarter last year, an increase of 5%. Orders received during the first quarter of 1939 amounted to \$86,882,953, compared with \$65,376,400 for the same quarter of 1938, an increase of 33%.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research has announced the discovery of a new light weight substitute for plaster in covering the steel framework of buildings to prevent buckling when exposed to intense and prolonged heat. The expanded vermiculite and gypsum composition was given an official fire resistance rating of 5 hours and 44 minutes by the national bureau of standards. The research work consumed four years.

Chicago, Ill.—The Supreme Court of Illinois decided recently in Ingersoll Steel & Disc Co. v. City of Chicago that the city can not require the payment of a license fee by shops doing no outside work but only for manufacturing concerns operating the shop. The Steel & Disc Co. appealed from a \$50 fine, on the ground it did work only for the Borg-Warner Co., of which it is a subsidiary. The fees range from \$25 to \$500 per year, depending upon the number of employees.

In an era of readjustment where even general magazines of large circulation have been under the guns, the trade paper with its comparatively limited editorial budget has come through admirably. It has a newly developed sense of showmanship reflected in the presentation of its contents. It has purged itself of "puff sheetism" and "Pollyanna ballyhoo" and is now accurate and authoritative. In short, it has justified its raison d'être.—Raymond P. Clayberger, secy Calkins & Holden Advertising agency.



Overhead Air Lift

Field Seeds

Red Oak, Ia.—Marion Halbert, seedsman, died recently aged 62 years.

Onida, S. D.—Seeds and feeds will be handled in the new produce business begun by Max Rodman.

Waterville, Kan.—Thomas Copeland, for 18 years in the seed and feed business, died recently, aged 71 years.

Karlstad, Minn.—Noble Urdahl has opened a seed and feed store to be known as the Karlstad Feed & Seed House.

Amorita, Okla.—Seeds as well as feeds will be handled at the new store of Martin Bros., the firm consisting of C. B. and G. L. Martin, formerly of Tulsa.

Falfurrias, Tex.—F. D. Henderson of Raymondville, operating the Eastern Feed & Seed Co., will open a local seed and feed store.

Cambridge, N. Y.—A hearing on the sale of the property of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., ordered by the court, was held Apr. 15.

Grand Junction, Colo.—M. A. Birckett has bought the retail store of the Grand Junction Seed Co., in receivership, and will continue the business.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—A slight loss by fire was recently suffered by the Mayr Seed & Feed Co. when a bearing on an electric motor in the elevator became overheated.

Cincinnati, O.—Chas. R. Moore, for many years with one of the leading seed companies, has engaged in the wholesale field and grass seed business on his own account.

Blissfield, Mich.—H. J. Hoenig, for many years in the seed business, will have charge of the seed department of the seed and feed business opened by Hoenig and R. E. Kilchenmann.

Ames, Ia.—Tests of 1,200 samples of seed corn, including 400 experimental hybrids, will be made in 1939 by farmers co-operating with the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n.

Canton, O.—A seed house for dealers will be conducted by the Holmes Seed Co. in a 3-story building acquired under lease, adding 21,000 square feet of floor space. The retail store will be continued in its present location.

A total of 111 bills affecting the seed industry have been enacted by the different states since Jan. 1. Seed laws have been enacted in the following states: 3 in Montana; 2 in Idaho; 2 in North Carolina; one in Tennessee and one in Utah.

Little Rock, Ark.—Seed permits of the Bernie Grain Co., Bernie, Mo., and of C. H. Hollar, Newbern, Tenn., have been canceled because of repeated shipments of misbranded lespediza seed. Cancellation has the effect of cutting off further shipments into Arkansas.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Seed Treatment Inexpensive

W. E. Brentzel, plant pathologist of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, says that the cheapest crop insurance is seed treatment for disease control.

Treatments may cost 2 or 3 cents an acre, while as much as 75 per cent of the crop, in severe cases, may be saved from losses in yield and discounts in price. Diseases that do not originate from the seed can not be prevented by seed treatment.

Diseases which may be prevented by treating barley are covered smut, black loose smut and stripe disease. Organic mercury such as Ceresan have given best results with barley.

Oat diseases, including both loose and covered smut, respond to seed treatment. These smuts if allowed to develop frequently destroy 75 per cent or more of the crop.

Wear a Mask When Treating Seed for Smut

By TRAVELER

WISCONSIN ELEVATORS, quick to see the advantage of treating seed barley with Ceresan or copper carbonate to prevent smut, and thus raise the general quality of the resulting crop, are looking for smut treating machines that will do the job without stirring up a lot of dust for farmers and elevator workers to inhale.

Several instances are known of farmers, using ordinary barrel mixers for coating the seed grain with chemical dusts, inhaling some of the dust and becoming sick.

And there is one case where an elevator employee inhaled so much that he had to be hospitalized.

Properly, of course, all treatment of seed grains with poisonous chemicals should be carried on outside. In the Southwest many elevators have their seed treating stations outside the elevator, set quite apart from other elevator buildings, and employees doing the treating wear dust masks to prevent inhalation of fumes. In southern Illinois and southern Indiana, where grain dealers extend seed treating service to farmers, the job is done on the farms, with portable cleaning, grading and treating machines that work in the open, and are run by experienced operators. These operators, too, wear dust masks.

We are in the market for
all kinds of

FARM SEEDS

Send samples for highest bid
to our nearest office:

SIOUX CITY, IA.	IOWA CITY, IA.
NORFOLK, NEB.	MANKATO, MINN.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.	CARROLL, IA.
BILLINGS, MONT.	

MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.
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A PROFITABLE DEALER DISCOUNT
INCREASED VOLUME AND IMPROVED QUALITY
CORN OVER THE SCALES SELL
HOOSIER-CROST HYBRIDS

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS
KENTLAND, INDIANA

How to Select a Hybrid

Be sure to choose a hybrid with a growth period similar to some hybrid or variety found satisfactory in maturity. Next, choose from among the higher yielding hybrids which lodge little and have little grain damage. Buy on performance of individual hybrids. Insist that the seller deliver exactly the same hybrid which performed well in the experiment station tests. The rules for entries require that each entry be made under the number or other identification which would be used in offering seed for sale.—From "Indiana Corn Performance Tests," by S. R. Miles.

Will Test the Newer Spring Wheats

Seed shipments were recently made from Fargo and Park River, N. D., for plot tests sponsored by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. The grain from these plots will be used in the 1939 variety milling and baking tests of the rust resistant spring wheats.

Seven plantings will be made in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota. These plots will vary in size from five to fifteen acres of each variety. The larger acreage should assist in securing the desired sixty bushel lot of each variety at harvest. The Montana plantings will be on the Karl Knopf farm at Havre and the Carl Holje farm at Reserve. The following varieties will be grown—Marquis, Thatcher, Renown and Pilot.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has been conducting these cooperative tests for the past seven years analyzing wheats in cooperation with agricultural colleges in the northwest states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to learn which varieties are best adapted to modern requirements.

The experiment station at Fargo will grow some of the newer selections which will be Mercury, Vesta, Premier, Merit, Regent and Brandon 123 with Thatcher used as the measuring stick. Mercury, Vesta and Premier are new North Dakota selections; Merit is a new U. S. Department of Agriculture selection, while Regent and Brandon 123 are Canadian selections.

"Purple Plumule" in Hybrid Corn

A dark colored streak, sometimes hardly noticeable, sometimes very marked, on the germ side of some kernels, has been a matter of concern to growers of Series 845, a 115 to 120 day hybrid seed corn sold in southern territories. Buyers of commercial corn from this seed have wondered whether this dark streak might be construed as heat damage by grain inspectors, and whether the corn might be graded down technically because of it.

Corn breeders term this dark colored streak a "purple plumule" or a "brown plumule," according to color. It occurs at the tip of the germ to a varying degree. Originally the purplish color appears to a marked extent in some of the inbred lines used to create commercial hybrid seed.

Charles W. Dienhart, plant breeder for Edward J. Funk & Sons, explains the phenomena as follows: "The plumule (a little feather) of the corn seed is the terminal bud of the embryo above the cotyledons. It is the growing point of the germ, the part of the seed at which the farmer likes to look or pick out to tell whether or not it is healthy seed and will grow.

"Ordinarily the plumule is white or cream color, but the inbreeding of certain strains has changed the color of the plumule from white or cream to brown and some to purple. When these inbreds with a colored plumule are crossed with other inbreds, the colored characteristic is usually dominant. This genetic inheritance should not be mistaken for blue-eye, which is a weak and inferior germ. Blue-eye is caused by infections of either penicillium or aspergillus molds.

"The purple plumule is common in the seed of the later varieties, whereas the brown plumule appears in some of the early varieties."

This dark spot in the crease of the kernel need be of no concern to growers or buyers. A sample of the commercial hybrid seed showing it, on examination by C. L. Cannon and his staff of supervising grain inspectors in the Chicago office of the Federal Grain Supervision received the verdict: "We can not see how any grain inspector could consider this color heat damage. A federal supervisor would not so classify it."

The sample was subjected to dissection and microscopic examination before the opinion was offered.

Minturki Wheat

Minturki is the most winter hardy of any variety grown commercially, although others that are being grown for experimental purposes are able to survive severe winters. Minturki originated from a cross between Turkey and Odessa (the latter a beardless, soft red winter wheat) made at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1902. The variety was increased and was first distributed in 1919. It has gradually increased in acreage, mostly in southern Minnesota. Smaller acreages were reported from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Montana.

Minturki has given very good yields in Minnesota and has done fairly well in experimental trials in central Utah and central Montana. It finds favor in that area also because of its resistance to the forms of stinking smut or bunt so far found in the Plains and its moderate resistance to stem rust. It ripens later than most varieties of hard red winter wheat and for this reason is often injured by heat and drought, especially when grown south of Minnesota. The variety resembles Turkey, but has a more slender head and longer, softer and more slender kernels. Where severe winter-killing may be expected, Minturki offers considerable promise, especially in the sub-humid and humid sections of the upper Mississippi Valley. Bread from Minturki is satisfactory in volume and texture, but is inclined to be slightly yellow. The agricultural experiment stations of Minnesota, South Dakota and Illinois recommend it for growing in those states.—U. S. D. A.

Dixon Wheat Inferior

Dixon is a variety of hard red spring wheat grown to a considerable extent in western Nebraska and in adjoining areas of Kansas and Colorado. Producers and elevator operators in this territory have for some years objected to the discounts at which Dixon or mixtures containing Dixon have been bought by millers and on terminal markets. To determine the validity of these objections, initial milling and baking tests with Dixon were made by the Buro in 1934. Further tests of Dixon in comparison with hard red spring varieties were more recently completed with samples from the 1938 crop.

A comparison of the milling tests indicated that Dixon wheat produces about 2 to 4 per cent less flour per bushel of grain than do the Thatcher, Marquis, Ceres and Komar varieties. Dixon produces a soft and velvety flour compared with the more desirable granular texture of the flour from other hard red spring varieties. The tests also developed that a different tempering process is required for the proper milling of Dixon wheat. This is a serious objection as it adds to the difficulty of milling mixtures of Dixon with the standard varieties of hard red spring wheat.

Federal grain supervisors and licensed grain inspectors classify Dixon wheat as red spring of the class hard red spring. More than 10 per cent of Dixon in any lot of wheat causes the entire lot to be so graded, inflicting a severe discount penalty on the markets. "These discounts," according to the Buro of Agricultural Economics, "appear to be based on the discrimination which appears justifiable in the light of the recent findings."

Dixon is not a hard winter wheat. Grown in the borderline area of the winter and spring wheat belts, where climatic conditions cause type variation, "this variety is often, but improperly, called hard winter wheat." "Being a smooth-chaffed strain of Humpback, it frequently is referred to as Humpback, Humpback II, or Smooth Humpback—and, often incorrect-

ly by the grain trade, as Ghirka." Neither Dixon nor Humpback has ever been recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture as a variety of merit.

Seed Testing in Indiana

H. R. Kraybill, Indiana State Seed Commissioner, reports that during the year from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, of the 1,635 official samples, 254 of them were drawn and tested upon request of seedsmen in order that they might know the percentages of purity and germination and the number per pound of each of the noxious weed seeds to state on their tags. Of the remaining 1,381 samples, 202 of them were found to be seriously misbranded. This represents 14.6 per cent of the samples as compared to 14.4 per cent in the preceding year.

A study of the 202 samples listed as seriously misbranded shows that 49 per cent of them were deficient in germination, 35 per cent misbranded as to purity and 40 per cent mislabeled as to noxious weed seeds. The kinds of seed with the highest percentages of misbranding were sudan grass, grass seed mixtures, Korean lespedeza and blue grass in the order named. In the case of sudan grass the misbrandings were due to purity and germination while in grass seed mixtures, Korean lespedeza and blue grass the misbrandings were largely due to the presence of undeclared noxious weed seeds. The kinds of seed with the lowest percentages of misbranding were alfalfa, alsike clover and timothy.

While several samples of sweet clover seed and corn were seriously misbranded as to germination the percentage of each of the total number of samples was below the general average of 14.6 per cent. The percentages of red clover seed and red top samples seriously misbranded were also slightly below the average for all types of seed.

In addition to seed testing the seed laboratory in cooperation with the Agronomy Department conducted a three weeks' intensive

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CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

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St. Louis, Missouri

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Visual Aid Helps Sell Hybrid Seed

Chris Bahler, of the Bahler Grain & Feed Co., at Galveston, Ind., believes in visual aids to selling. By modern sales methods he sold more than 160 bushels of \$7 per bushel certified hybrid seed corn to the farmers of his locality before the end of January.

Mr. Bahler's idea is not simply to sell his own hybrid seed corn. It is to sell to the farmers the idea of planting hybrid seed.

"Hybrid seed makes more and better corn," says Chris. "An improvement in quality and an increase in quantity means more business for the elevator when a farmer sells his crop. Not only does it bring us more corn, but, it brings us corn that grades high at the beginning of the annual corn movement, and enables us to offer top prices to the farmers delivering high quality grain."

"A few of the farmers are still not fully informed on hybrid seed corn. 'Hybrid' to them is a name instead of a fact. Not all of them understand how hybrid seed is developed, why new seed must be planted every year, the importance of foundation hybrid stock, and the importance of thorough methods in the production of hybrid seed. If they understood hybridizing thoroughly they would be less disappointed at the occasional failures that crop up thru purchases of the wrong kind of seed, or seed that has been produced by careless growers."

"A plywood board in my office is the mount for a display of actual nubbins that constitute the parent stock, two ears of the single cross stock, and an ear of the double cross stock that is planted to produce hybrid corn for the commercial corn market."

"The ear samples are arranged on the board so as to express clearly the methods used in combining foundation and single cross stocks in the breeding process. When the board is used in the explaining process the farmer's eyes help tell him clearly how hybrid seed corn is produced, and why he can expect hybrid results only from dependable hybrid seed."

"We are finding this display board a great help in convincing the farmers that they should plant hybrid seed corn. Our real returns we expect to harvest next fall, when the farmers deliver better corn to our elevator. The hybrid corn delivered to the elevator last fall proved to be of so much better quality, and produced so much greater volume, that we were

convinced that hybrid seed should be planted; that it means more money for both the farmer and the elevator."

Nebraska Soybean Survey

A recent soybean survey made by Fred Siefer, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, and A. E. Anderson, state crop statistician, shows soybeans in 1938 were a relatively unimportant crop in Nebraska. Only 675 farmers in Nebraska grew soybeans in 1938 according to the assessors' records of Mr. Anderson. Sec'y Siefer states: "Each farm is an experiment station, and Nebraska farmers have tried soybeans for several years. The fact that no more are grown at the present time indicates that Nebraska farmers have not found them as profitable as other crops. Convenient markets, lower transportation costs to bean markets and 80c per bushel beans will induce hundreds of Nebraska farmers to plant soybeans for the first time in 1939."

The 135 growers reporting planted an average acreage of 9 acres per farm. These same farmers indicated that they would plant 13 per cent less acres in 1939 than they did in 1938.

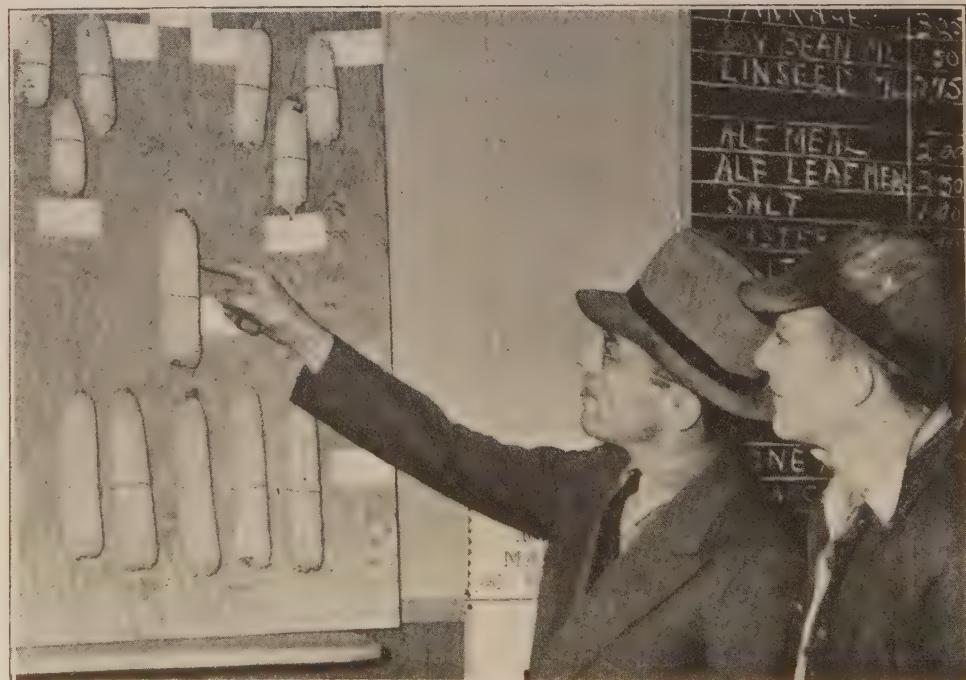
In earlier years a few farmers who experimented with soybeans planted them with other crops as corn. Now only 7 per cent of the soybeans grown in the state are planted with other crops. The other 93 per cent are grown alone.

Fifty-eight per cent of the planted acres were harvested for hay while less than 10 per cent were harvested for beans.

Ten different varieties were reported grown by Nebraska farmers. The Manchu was the most popular and the Illini variety the second most popular variety. Other varieties being grown are: Wilson, Virginia, Kingwa, Dunfield, Ebony, Wisconsin, A. K., and Mukden.

The average yield of the acres actually harvested for beans was 11.3 bus. per acre. Oats on the same farms averaged 42 bus. per acre. The highest yield of beans was reported from Wayne County where a four acre field yielded 25 bushels per acre. Two fields in western Nebraska grown under irrigation averaged 19 bus. per acre.

In 1910 farmers comprised 35% of our population and earned 17% of the national income; in 1938 they comprised only 25% of our population and earned only 8% of the national income.



Chris Bahler, Bahler Grain & Feed Co., Galveston, Ind., tells a customer how hybrid seed corn is produced.

course in official methods of seed testing from July 5 to July 23, 1938. On account of lack of facilities it was necessary to restrict the enrollment to thirteen persons.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wants More Money

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace appeared before the agricultural sub-com'ite of the Senate Appropriations Com'ite Apr. 13 and explained the need for funds for the various aids to farmers. He said:

"The 1939 farm program is being financed with the regular \$500,000,000 appropriation for conservation payments and the additional \$212,000,000 included in the work relief bill for parity payments on wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice. With the additional \$212,000,000 available, wheat farmers cooperating in the program in 1939 will receive payments of 28 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their acreage allotment, instead of only 16 cents, as would otherwise be the case; cotton farmers will receive 3.6 cents a pound instead of only 2 cents; and corn farmers will receive 15 cents a bushel instead of 9 cents. These increased payments help give the co-operator a clear advantage over the non-cooperator. They account in large measure for the increased participation in the program expected this year."

"Reports indicate that approximately 92 per cent of the cotton farmers, 80 per cent of the commercial corn and wheat growers, between 70 and 80 per cent of the tobacco, rice and potato growers, and 80 per cent of the commercial dairymen will participate in the 1939 program."

"The current cost of carrying our loan cotton is now running at the rate of about \$45,000,000 a year."

The C.C.C. thru Apr. 14 had lent \$202,-681,802 on 4,425,301 bales of cotton, at 8.8c per pound.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during March and during the 9 months ending Mar. 31, compared with the like periods a year earlier as reported by the Buro of Plant Industry have been as follows, in pounds:

	March 1939	July 1 to Mar. 31 1938-39	1937-38
Alfalfa	757,000	829,000	2,838,400
Bluegrass, Can.	22,300	9,600	178,600
Brome, smooth	273,900	196,000	2,020,900
Clover, alsike	101,400	7,100	852,700
Clover, crimson	87,700	4,590,600	1,985,800
Clover, red	193,900	2,482,800	503,600
Clover, white	281,200	185,500	2,236,300
Fescue, meadow	4,500	100	48,300
Grass, orchard	90,300	1,726,400	181,500
Millet, foxtail	13,300	.....	13,300
Mixtures, alsike			
& timothy	8,600	32,700	118,500
Rape, winter	426,700	325,100	6,073,400
Rye grass, Ital.	2,200	44,400	21,200
Rye grass, pern.	19,100	114,300	436,900
Timothy	100	700	600
Vetch, common	56,000	.....	937,700
Vetch, hairy	88,000	.....	4,786,900
Vetch, Hung.			4,593,800
Bentgrass	20,700	3,900	121,200
Bluegrass, annual	200	2,200	10,400
Bluegrass, r'gh	39,500	69,700	636,100
Bluegrass, wood	500	500	4,400
Clover, subter'n	100	100	1,500
Clover, suckling	3,000	.....	54,900
Dogtail, crested	600	.....	2,000
Fescue, Chew.	35,300	42,700	598,800
Fescue, other	24,300	42,700	274,600
Grass, Bahia	1,000	.....	16,600
Grass, carnet			12,400
Grass, Dallis	1,500	11,200	135,100
Grass, Guinea	3,900	900	28,200
Grass, Jaragua			2,100
Grass, molas's	5,700	2,200	18,900
Grass, rescue	2,300	47,900	3,400
Grass, Rhodes	8,100	19,700	70,500
Grass, velvet			24,300
Kudzu	2,000	.....	2,000
Lupine			6,400
Medick, black		700	59,100
Mixtures, grass			4,200
Sweetclover	618,300	394,800	8,880,800
Trefoil, birdsft.		500	1,600
Vetch, purple			500
Wheatgrass			
crested	18,300	26,300	33,900
slender	4,100	11,600	80,800
			28,600

Grain Carriers

Canadian vesselmen have reduced the rate on grain from Fort William, Ont., from 7 to 6c per bushel, to the St. Lawrence.

Of all freight transported in the United States 66% is moved by rail, 5 per cent by truck and the remainder by water and pipe lines.

A large number of railroad and traffic men attended a meeting in Superior Apr. 12, to discuss the efficient handling of railroad equipment.—F. G. C.

In Commercial Milling Co. v. Pere Marquette Detroit and Grand Rapids millers have recently been granted more favorable rates on wheat from Michigan points ground in transit and the products forwarded to mid-west points.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed No. 27608, No. 27709 and No. 27763, the complaints by the Denver Grain Exchange, Sioux City Grain Exchange and Nebraska railroad Commission against rates on grain from points in Nebraska, as not being unreasonable.

For personal service alone there was paid out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, \$87,735 in operation of the state elevator at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., against a revenue of \$44,644. Receipts for the preceding year were \$134,620.

"We of the management group sometimes flatter ourselves by thinking we run a railroad. We don't. The railroads are run by the government, without the government assuming any responsibility for the result." —Fred H. Sargent, pres. C. & N.W. Ry. Co.

The reduction of 5½ cents per 100 pounds in the rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products to points in the United States east of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc., for domestic consumption, which originally became effective July 1, 1934, has been again extended to expire with June 30, 1940.

Dates for filing of briefs in the southern territory grain cases, I. & S. No. 4208, has been postponed for one month by the Interstate Commerce Commission on account of the illness of commerce counsel of the L. & M. Briefs may be filed until June 1 and reply briefs July 1.

By 10 to 6 the House rivers and harbors com'ite on Apr. 14 approved the \$200,000 Florida ship canal project, on which already \$5,400,000 of relief funds have been expended. Objection to the canal is that over a large area in the state the cutting of the canal would convert the fresh water wells into salt water, doing irreparable damage.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,318 cars during the week ended Apr. 8, against 28,777 cars during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Canadian railways have made new rates on grain to St. Lawrence ports. The rail rate ex-Georgian Bay ports to St. Lawrence ports on winter storage grain will be 4½c on wheat, corn, rye and barley, and 3½c on oats. From Prescott to Montreal on wheat, corn, rye and barley 3¾c, and oats 2¾ bu, while from Kingston to Montreal the rate on wheat, corn, rye and barley is 4c bu and on oats 3c.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 17 suspended until Nov. 17 the effective date of tariffs reducing rates on ex-lake grain from Buffalo, Erie and Oswego to North Atlantic ports. The changes proposed were: wheat from Buffalo to New York City from 11.17c to 8.33c per cwt. and from Buffalo to Baltimore from 10.67c to 7.83c. The New York state canal operators protested the proposed reductions. In past years the Commission always has allowed the reductions at this season. Later, the Commission on Apr. 19 permitted the reduced rates to go into effect.

Grain Door Charge Held Unreasonable

On complaint by the Chicago Board of Trade Examiner Bardwell has recommended that the Interstate Commerce Commission find the grain door charges unreasonable.

Examiner Bardwell said box cars are not suitable for grain unless doors are first installed, that the furnishing of a suitable car did not connote an addition to the freight rate. In no instance had the Commissioner approved an additional charge for furnishing grain doors.

The carriers had sought to make a charge for furnishing, installing and reclaiming grain doors for cross-town shipments of grain, grain products and seeds between points in Illinois and points in Indiana within the Chicago switching district. He said the charges should be cancelled.

The C.C.C. has ordered Kansas City elevators to load out all white corn of the 1937 crop taken over on loans, amounting to 160,000 bus. The government corporation has about 2,000,000 bus. of yellow and mixed corn in Kansas City elevators.

Ballard & Ballard Co. is defendant in a suit by the state at Gulfport, Miss., to collect \$48,000 in state taxes for the privilege of operating premium redemption depots. The Kentucky milling company distributed along with products redeemable coupons.—J. H. G.

Books Received

REGULATIONS FOR LIGHTNING PROTECTION of Grain Elevators, Warehouses and Flour Mills is a code giving detailed instructions to builders and installers of equipment on how to protect the property from damages by lightning that no one can afford to ignore. Paper, 37 pages, well illustrated. By the Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Chicago, Ill.

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES brings up to date the newer developments in the study of winter wheats of the hard red varieties. The varieties described are Turkey, Blackhull, Superhard, Kanred, Nebraska No. 60, Tenmar, Minturki, Iobred, Karmont, Redhull, Early Blackhull, Cheyenne, Cooperatorka, Utah Kanred, Eagle Chief, Montana No. 36, Ioturk, Iowin, Ired, Sherman, Ridit, Michikof, New-turk, Mosida, Alton. The regions to which each is adapted are indicated. A pamphlet of 17 pages, Farmers Bulletin No. 1,806, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EDIBLE SOYBEANS.—The 18 superior varieties of edible soybeans tested at Urbana showed wide differences in earliness, duration of edible period, height of plant, erectness of growth, and tendency to shatter. All these varieties yielded well, but some were heavier producers than others. The yield of green shelled soybeans was about 2½ times the yield of dry, ripe beans. The 18 varieties varied widely in appearance of pod. Those which were most attractive in color and size of pod and size of beans, rated very good in table quality also.—Described in Bulletin 453 of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

PROVENDER MILLING has chapters on "Raw Materials," "Plant Breeding," "Crop and Import Statistics," "Marketing, Handling and Transport of Grain," "Feed and Nutrition," "Digestion," "Feed Values and Equivalents," "Properties of Common Feedingstuffs," "Balanced Rations," "Operations Involved in Feed Milling," "Intake, Conveying, Weighing and Preliminary Cleaning," "Feeders, Measurers and Bin Discharger Feeders," "Dry Cleaning, Washing and Drying," "Millstones and Stone Grinders, Metal Disc Grinders, Percussion Grinders, Roller Mills," "Sieving, Grading and Dressing Machinery," "Corn Cutters and Graders," "Oat Crushing Rolls, Oat Clippers, Cake Breakers, Spraying Plants," "Batch Mixers, Continuous Mixers," "Cubing Machinery," "Maize Flaking Machinery," "Accessory Equipment," "Intake and Storage of Grain," "Preparing Grain for Milling and Resale," "Manufacture of Certain Raw Materials," "Manufacture of Finished Products," "Manufacture of Balanced Rations," "Packing and Loading of Finished Products," "The Small Mills," "Layout of a Feed Mill," "Management," and "Cost of Production." Tables give the nutritive values of feeds, weights of raw materials per cubic foot and per bushel, speeds, power consumption and capacities of machines. Nearly 100 machines are illustrated and their principles and methods of operation explained in authoritative text, forming a most valuable compendium of data for engineers designing feed plants. Cloth, 438 pages, by J. F. Lockwood, milling engineer; the Northern Publishing Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Eng.; price, 15s, post free in England.

Government Losing 39 Cents per Bushel on Wheat

To get Pacific Northwest wheat out of the way of the new crop the government in one week recently bought 15,000 tons of wheat on the Pacific Coast for shipment to Shanghai, Rotterdam and Antwerp, operating a subsidy of virtually 33c, 39½c and 39½c per bushel.

It is expected that the government will have to take nearly 20,000,000 bus. of wheat in this territory about June 1.

The impression is gaining conviction that the U. S. Government's interference with the marketing of wheat is encouraging foreign buyers to await further reductions in price before buying.

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Feedstuffs

Harrisburg, Pa.—The commercial feedstuffs law is amended by House Bill 1297, introduced Apr. 11 in the state legislature, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make rules and regulations and establish standards; further regulating the taking of samples and changing and providing penalties.

Production of brewers' dried grains in March was nearly 20 per cent above the February outturn with a total of 8,800 tons, bringing the season's total to 72,200 tons. Production July thru March last season totaled 79,100 tons and two years ago 74,100 tons. Stocks in manufacturers' hands at the close of March were reported at 1,300 tons against 2,100 tons a year earlier.—U. S. D. A.

Alfalfa meal production dropped to about 14,000 tons in March, the lowest monthly output this season. In March, 1938, production totaled 16,000 tons. Production during the 1938-39 season has averaged well under that of recent years with a total June through March of 243,000 tons against 277,000 tons for the corresponding months last season and 316,000 tons two years ago.—U. S. D. A.

Harrisburg, Pa.—House Bill 660 provides minimum standards for dog food and cat food, to be packed in hermetically sealed containers, regulating the slaughtering of animals for use in such food, providing for the inspection and licensing of the manufacturers of such food, and the proper packing and labeling thereof. An annual license fee of \$500.00 is required for each brand of canned dog food. This excessive tax on animal food will force many to go hungry.

Raleigh, N. C.—Senate Bill 375, authorizes and directs the Governor to appoint a board to advise with the Department of Agriculture and the N. C. Experiment Station relative to the function of these two State agencies, to reallocate certain funds to these agencies, and to levy an additional tax on commercial fertilizer and commercial feeding stuffs. There is levied an additional tax of ten cents per ton on commercial fertilizer, cottonseed meal, and commercial feeding stuffs. The tax in the present law is 20c per ton, and this amendment raises it to 30c. The higher the tax the greater the cost and the smaller the consumption.

Sacramento, Cal.—Twenty-six barley processors voted on the proposed \$4 minimum over replacement and delivered in cost of whole barley—to cover "Manufacturing" and "Wholesale" overhead. Nineteen approved that spread. Three disapproved. Four commented, but did not vote. Twenty of the above voted to file the spread immediately with District Attorneys. Six opposed filing. Seventeen of the above voted to file also a 10% Retail Stop Loss Minimum with district attorneys. About forty firms who do not process but retail rolled barley voted with sixteen for and two against the \$4 minimum on rolled barley; sixteen for and four against filing that spread with district attorneys. Twenty-eight voted approval and four voted against filing at the same time the 10% Retail Stop Loss Minimum on retail sales of all feeds including rolled barley. Of both above groups 38 firms approved and two firms disapproved the proposed standard cost questionnaire to be filed with the above minimums, and used as a control questionnaire on any sales challenged as being sold below true cost of goods and overhead.

Sacramento, Cal.—The peddler bill, AB 2355, has been amended to avoid opposition from many lines which do not affect the feed dealers.

Production of distillers' dried grains in March was 18 per cent above the February output and totaled 13,900 tons which brought the season's total to 111,000 tons compared with 121,000 tons for the comparable nine months last season. Stocks at plants at the close of March were reported at 1,400 tons against 1,700 tons a year ago.—U. S. D. A.

Outstanding elements in the feed situation are the abnormally large stocks of feed grains and hay on hand, both in absolute terms and in relation to numbers of livestock; normal supplies of wheat feeds and slightly above normal output of high protein concentrates; high prices for mill feeds compared with feed grains; low feed costs compared with prices for livestock and livestock products; gradual expansions of livestock production because of favorable feeding ratios; and indications of low feed grain acreage in 1939, but with no special handicaps at the start of the growing season.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Corn v. Barley for Fattening Steers

Two groups of 27 long yearling Hereford steers each were compared over a 111-day fattening period. One group received a full feed of cracked shelled corn, the other a full feed of ground barley, with both lots receiving prairie hay and bonemeal free-choice and approximately 1 lb. of linseed meal per head daily.

The corn ration proved more palatable throughout the trial. The corn and barley groups made average daily gains of 2.08 and 1.95 lb. per head and required 89 and 111 lb. of digestible crude protein and 851 and 779 lb. of total digestible nutrients per 100 lb. of grain, respectively.

The corn group showed more uniformity of covering and evenness of finish, but both observation and chemical analyses of rib cuts indicated that the barley group was fatter. There was no observed difference in the color of the lean and the color, quality, and hardness of the fat between the two groups.—North Dakota Station Bulletin 290.

Wheat Seedlings Instead of Vitamin D Concentrate

S. Schermer and K. Deppe, in a Berlin veterinary weekly report, that in three herds of dairy cows for which the major part of the ration consisted of leaf silage with little or no hay, the addition of the preparation from dried wheat seedlings in a daily dose of 7.5 to 22.5 g. as a source of vitamin D has unmistakably beneficial results. Acidosis was prevented, the value for blood P increased, and osteomalacia prevented in a herd where one of the control animals developed the disease.

Addition of the dried wheat seedlings was more successful than the use of a vitamin D concentrate as reported by another observer, and promoted good milk production and general well being. In a fourth herd which received ordinary silage instead of leaf silage the addition of the dried wheat seedlings had no apparent beneficial effects but it was probable that

this herd was already adequately supplied with vitamin D.

The dried wheat seedlings also failed to alter values for blood CO₂ and P or to increase growth in young pigs receiving a good diet. It is considered that the addition of dried wheat seedlings to rations partially composed of leaf silage is a good and inexpensive method of balancing the diet.

Carotene, Protein and Fiber Variations in Alfalfa Meal

By VIRGIL WODICA and LAMAR KISHLAR, before meeting of American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Outstanding progress has been made during the past few years in the development of equipment for dehydrating and in the technique of handling artificially dehydrated forage crops, particularly alfalfa. The last available figures were for 1936, when it was estimated that more than 100,000 tons of dehydrated forage products were produced.

In spite of the fact that large volumes of dehydrated forage products are being produced and consumed each year, there is little information available as to the quality of product which can be produced or the seasonal variations in chemical composition which may be expected.

Three dehydration plants were chosen for this preliminary investigation. These three plants, located at Cozad, Nebraska; Osceola, Arkansas, and Dundee, Michigan, were chosen because the dehydrators and other mechanical equipment at the three plants were substantially the same, because the methods used at all plants were as nearly the same as large-scale production would permit, and because the geographical location of the three plants formed the points of a huge roughly equilateral triangle.

Rotating drum dehydrators of the Arnold type were used at each of the three plants. The dehydrators were identical in size. All burned oil. All were operated exclusively on alfalfa.

During the cutting season, it was the prac-

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for June futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Feb. 11.....	17.00	17.00	13.00	16.75
Feb. 18.....	17.50	17.50	13.00	17.50
Feb. 25.....	18.50	18.50	13.25	17.75
Mar. 4.....	18.50	19.50	13.50	18.10
Mar. 11.....	19.00	19.75	13.10	17.25
Mar. 18.....	19.50	20.00	13.85	17.75
Mar. 25.....	20.00	20.00	13.70	17.25
Apr. 1.....	20.00	20.25	13.90	17.50
Apr. 8.....	20.25	20.50	14.85	18.10
Apr. 15.....	21.00	21.50	14.85	18.20
Apr. 22.....	24.00	24.00	15.25	17.70

St. Louis*

	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Feb. 11.....	15.85	18.75	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	24.00
Feb. 18.....	16.30	19.30	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.20
Feb. 25.....	16.40	19.75	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	23.00
Mar. 4.....	16.50	20.25	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	24.20
Mar. 11.....	16.30	19.25	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.20
Mar. 18.....	16.90	19.75	90	24.20
Mar. 25.....	17.00	19.25	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.70
Apr. 1.....	17.10	19.75	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.70
Apr. 8.....	18.00	20.25	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	23.50
Apr. 15.....	18.00	20.25	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	24.20
Apr. 22.....	18.25	19.85	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	25.20

Kansas City

	Cottonseed Meal	Ft. Worth Memphis	Chicago	Corn
Feb. 11.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	48
Feb. 18.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	49
Feb. 25.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar. 4.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 11.....	28.00	21.50	19.70	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 18.....	29.00	22.00	19.70	48
Mar. 25.....	29.50	22.00	19.25	48 $\frac{1}{8}$
Apr. 1.....	30.00	22.75	19.25	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 8.....	30.00	22.50	19.25	49
Apr. 15.....	30.00	23.50	19.00	49 $\frac{1}{8}$
Apr. 22.....	30.00	24.00	19.00	50 $\frac{1}{2}$

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

tice to cut, haul and dehydrate 24 hr. per day. Some of the alfalfa was cut and dehydrated at night; some was cut in the day time. Some was cut under a bright hot sun, some was cut in the rain. Thus, irrespective of weather, cutting and dehydrating went on nearly every day. The samples, then, represented a cross-section of the kind of product which can be made under all kinds of weather conditions. It represents good, large-scale production.

The average time between cutting the alfalfa in the field and grinding the dehydrated finished product was 3.7 hr. This time varied from 1 to 6 hr., but a large majority of lots were reported at 4 hr. between cutting and grinding.

Samples of the dehydrated finished product were taken mechanically at frequent, regular intervals throughout the day as the alfalfa was being sacked. These samples were thoroughly mixed at 4 p. m. each day, and, for assay, a one-pound composite sample of the day's production was mailed to St. Louis in a special container each evening. Whenever, in the opinion of the superintendent of a plant, the cutting or drying conditions during the 24-hr. period were substantially uniform, only one composite sample was taken for each mill. If, however, in the opinion of the superintendent, the conditions changed during a 24-hr. period, as, for example, a change in weather, or a change from one field to another where the stage of growth varied, then one composite sample was taken for each set of conditions encountered. A total of 715 samples were included in this study. These were composite samples representing 99,314 bags, or nearly 5,000 tons of dehydrated alfalfa.

The samples were sent by special delivery to St. Louis, where they arrived the following morning. Except for alfalfa dehydrated on Friday and Saturday, which was assayed on Monday morning, all samples were assayed within 36 hr. of the time they were dehydrated.

Carotene was extracted from the sample by a modification of the Peterson-Hughes method. The concentration of the carotene in Skelly-solve solution was measured on a photoelectric colorimeter which was frequently calibrated against both a standard beta carotene solution and a Bausch and Lomb spectrophotometer. Determinations of the crude protein and the crude fiber were made by standard A.O.A.C. procedures.

The trend for carotene, fiber, and protein is not a simple curve, but a series of waves. The waves for carotene and protein are in phase. The wave for fiber is in the opposite phase from carotene and protein. Except in late August, these waves do not seem to correlate with weather conditions or temperatures. In late August there was a severe drought which delayed growth so much that cutting was discontinued for two weeks in September. However, during the period of severe drought and just before the cessation of cutting, the fiber dropped and protein gained. The carotene declined less than in many periods when weather conditions were more nearly normal.

In an attempt to study this correlation coefficients were calculated between protein and carotene, and protein and fiber, respectively, for the entire crop at Osceola. The coefficient relating protein to carotene was found to be 0.60, while that for protein and fiber was found to be -0.35, the minus sign indicating that the line relating fiber to protein has a reverse slope. While these coefficients are statistically significant, they do not indicate as close a rela-

tionship as we had expected to find. In making up the correlation tables for this study, however, it was noticed that the samples being scored within any particular short time interval were more closely grouped than the main body of samples. This may indicate that any equation relating carotene or fiber to protein may have to include time as a variable. Further study of these relationships is being made.

Osceola, Arkansas, is approximately 6 deg. in latitude south of the other two plants. The sun there is, therefore, approximately 23 days in advance of its position at the two northern plants. But when the carotene trends for all three plants are plotted together, instead of the Osceola carotene trend being advanced 23 days ahead of the other two waves, all three are nearly in phase.

When the fiber and protein trends are plotted together they are in opposite phase and the peaks in fiber correspond to the dips in protein. The Osceola plant started operation a month before the two northern plants; hence Osceola completed one cycle before the other two plants began operations. When the two northern plants started to cut alfalfa, the three plants showed peaks of high carotene and protein which were in phase. Each plant showed a high peak in July and a high peak in September irrespective of geographical location or local weather conditions.

It is hoped that this work may be carried on for several seasons to find whether these periodic variations in protein, fiber, and carotene can be duplicated, and to find, if possible, what factors govern them.—Agricultural Engineering.

Feed Sales in Ohio

J. I. Falconer of the department of rural economics of Ohio State University, reports the sales of feed in Ohio to the retail trade the past three years as follows:

	Estimated Tons
Mixed Feeds	1936 1937* 1938
Dairy Feeds	61,817 73,030 79,719
Poultry Feeds	154,213 145,885 159,642
Hog Feeds	28,740 42,946 42,381
Other Mixed Feeds	22,838 23,904 23,149
Total Mixed Feeds	267,608 285,765 304,891
Unmixed Feeds	
Soybean Meal	24,287 27,297 43,303
Cottonseed Meal	11,960 11,461 10,774
Linseed Oil Meal	10,580 10,254 12,374
Bran	41,299 40,493 45,801
Middlings	45,736 52,966 49,711
Alfalfa Meal	3,877 4,349 4,139
Gluten Feeds	13,725 14,949 16,190
Hominy	20,342 12,443 13,373
Tankage	12,206 12,910 11,934
Meat Scraps	24,780 25,154 20,811
Fish Meal	673 817 923
Milk Products	3,577 3,984 4,382
Other	33,903 31,946 31,573
Total Unmixed Feeds	246,945 244,023 265,288
Total (All Feeds)	514,553 529,788 570,179

*Revised.

Year	Total Tonnage	Year	Total Tonnage
1929.....	668,333	1934.....	371,439
1930.....	566,079	1935.....	410,737
1931.....	410,104	1936.....	514,553
1932.....	289,821	1937.....	529,788
1933.....	369,591	1938.....	570,179



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Cleveland, O.—The General Industry Comitee of the World's Poultry Congress will meet at the Statler Hotel, Apr. 27, commencing at 9 a. m. The meeting will present a picture of the progress that has been made in developing plans for the Congress and to discuss ways and means for improvement of present plans.

Washington, D. C.—During March it required 6.04 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration compared with 6.87 a year earlier and the 10-year (1928-37) March average of 7.16 dozen eggs. With the exception of March 1921 and 1933, it was the smallest number for this month since the record began in 1910. It required 6.76 pounds of chicken to buy 100 pounds of ration during March compared with 7.00 during March of last year and a 10-year average of 8.33 pounds. Only during March of 1921, 1932 and 1933 was the ratio more favorable than during March of this year.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Cleveland, O.—Arrangements for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress are progressing rapidly. If all the contracts being considered were accepted the exposition manager would not have a spare square foot of space left. All bills have been paid currently and the Congress has a bank balance of \$50,000. The opening day will be celebrated by a pageant the evening of July 23, including bands, drum corps, floats, Cleveland's many nationality groups in the costumes of their native lands, civic officials and organizations will pass through Cleveland's principal streets and to the Municipal Stadium, where 110,000 seats will accommodate visitors to witness a pageant of music and beauty long to be remembered.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during February and for 2 months ending February, 1939, compared with the like periods of 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		2 mos. ending February	
	February 1939	1938	February 1939	1938
Hay*	3,590	3,253	8,050	6,612
Cocnut cake†	7,713,976	6,266,537	19,723,495	12,478,474
Soybean cake†	2,117,770	1,027,600	4,419,567	3,224,402
Cottons'd cake†	2,077,500	27,500	4,283,900	887,500
Linseed cake†	1,307,066	386,000	2,607,066	1,286,000
All other cake†	1,742,600	1,715,000	2,833,588	3,781,418
Wheat fds.*	20,059	1,590	41,358	3,968
Beet pulp*	1,394	5,468	2,491	7,755
Tankage	3,172	2,817	7,044	3,919
Fish scrap	4,129	3,013	9,471	7,184
	EXPORTS			
Hay	285	11,582	515	36,100
Cottons'd cake	1	8,417	1	14,678
Linseed cake	21,853	18,762	43,521	38,258
Other oil cake	200	.....	920	25
Cottons'd meal	168	1,143	532	6,318
Linseed meal	549	2,219	1,530	3,000
Soybean cake meal	4,213	.....	7,488	.....
Other oil cake meal	226	3,331	873	9,537
Fish meal	31	6	43	271
Mxd. dairy fds. & poultry fds.	973	579	1,779	1,051
Oyster shells	2,221	2,267	8,245	6,457
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	234	238	547	418
Other fd. bran	1,314	2,498	3,608	3,840
Kafir, milo (bus.)	3	35,409	12	149,263

*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds.

Ration for Starting Chicks

By ROY E. ROBERTS of Purdue Poultry Department.

The ration to be used for starting chicks depends upon the purpose for which the chicks are to be raised. For the production of broilers, where rapid growth is an advantage, the ration should contain relatively large amounts of protein supplements.

It is a common practice to start broiler chicks on rations containing 19 to 20 per cent of total protein, with a combination of meat and bone scraps, soybean oil meal, and dried milk, or similar products, used as the protein supplements. If desired, the amount of protein in the ration may be reduced after the chicks are six weeks old.

Where the primary object is the production of laying pullets, rapid growth is not so essential and rations containing less protein are satisfactory. Some poultrymen prefer to use a lower protein ration for starting chicks which are hatched early than for those hatched late.

While chicks require a number of different nutrients and vitamins for proper growth and development, the proper combination of a few of the feedstuffs commonly available will supply all of these essentials.

Information is now available on a number of different combinations of feeds which make satisfactory rations for chicks. The poultry raiser can modify the rations to use those feeds which are available and which are cheapest.

Growth of Turkey Production in the United States

About 26,279,000 turkeys were raised in the United States in 1938. This production was about 2.5 per cent larger than in 1937 but 5.2 per cent smaller than the peak production of 27,725,000 birds in 1936. The 5-year (1932-36) average is 23,081,000 birds, and the average for the 10-year period (1929-38) covered by the report is 21,839,000.

The pronounced increase in the number of turkeys raised during the past 10 years brought numbers in 1938 to 56 per cent higher than in 1929. The greatest annual increases during the period occurred in 1932 when numbers gained about 25 per cent over the previous year and in 1936 when the gain was about 35 per cent. The largest decreases were about 7 per cent in 1934 and 8 per cent in 1937.

While threefold and fivefold increases in production are shown for a number of states in the Northeastern and North Central areas, the most striking gain occurred in Iowa, where numbers increased from 112,000 turkeys in 1929 to 1,386,000 in 1938, a 12-fold gain.

Seven states showed more than a million turkeys raised in 1938; these were: Texas, 3-

285,000 birds; California, 2,625,000; Minnesota, 2,145,000; Oklahoma, 1,418,000; Iowa, 1,386,000, and North Dakota and Oregon, each 1,265,000. In seven other states—Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Virginia, South Dakota, Pennsylvania and Nebraska—numbers raised ranged from 945,000 in Missouri down to 600,000 in Nebraska. Indiana, Michigan, Colorado, Illinois, Utah and Kentucky raised from 540,000 down to 468,000 turkeys last year.

These are the first formal quantitative estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture of the absolute numbers of turkeys raised. They are based primarily on the number raised as reported by the United States Census for 1929, and are carried forward on the basis of returns from crop reporters and special turkey reporters showing changes in numbers raised in their own flocks from year to year. The Census figures of 1935, covering numbers of turkeys on farms in the early part of that year, were used as a check on the trend of change in numbers indicated by the sample data received by reporters.

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Utilization of Feed by Chickens

By G. S. FRAPS, chief, and E. C. CARLYLE, assistant chemist, Texas Agri. Exp. Station.

Exact methods for estimating the feeding values of feeds are needed for agricultural and commercial purposes. For agricultural purposes, they are needed in formulating standards for feeding animals, in deciding on rations to be used for feeding purposes, and in studies of the relative economy of various feeding stuffs. For commercial purposes, they are needed for aid in comparing the values of different lots of the same feed on different kinds of feeds with one another, for compounding commercial mixed feeds of the highest possible nutritive value at the lowest possible cost, and for comparing different kinds of commercial mixed feeds with one another.

A number of factors affect the value of a feed for animal production. These include the productive energy, the digestible protein, the constituents of the proteins, the various vitamins, chiefly A, D, and G, the minerals, especially lime and phosphoric acid, and in case of ruminants, the bulk, or volume which helps to satisfy the appetite of the animal. The palatability also appears to be an important factor in inducing the animal to eat liberally of the mixture. The relative importance of these factors in the individual feed depends upon the kind of feed, the kind of animal, and the possible deficiency of the ration to be fed. For chickens, productive energy and digestible protein are the most important factors. For ruminants, the bulk or volume must also be considered. In judging the commercial value of unmixed feeds, other factors are considered which are presumably closely related to their feeding values, but perhaps sometimes assigned commercial significance out of proportion to their feeding value.

The only one of the factors mentioned above which will be discussed in this bulletin is the productive energy.

Eleven experiments involving 256 chicks were made for the purpose of ascertaining the productive energy of a basal mixture of feed, in order to secure fundamental values which could be used as a basis of a system of productive energies of poultry feeds.

Representative chicks were analyzed at the beginning of the test. One lot of chicks was fed individually all the mixture they would eat; the other lot was fed individually about half this quantity. All chickens were analyzed for protein and fat at the end of the test. Digestion experiments were made on the feed mixtures used with chicks of similar age. The gains in energy of the chicks, calculated from the protein and fat content of the chicks and the quantity of feed consumed, together with the length of the feeding period, gave data from which to calculate the maintenance requirements of the chicks and the productive energy of the feed.

Individual chickens differ in their capacity to grow and to utilize feed. Appreciable variations were found in the weights and composition of the chicks fed the same feed for the same period of time, especially in the fat, which might vary from 2.53 to 6.13 per cent for chicks on limited feed, or from 6.60 to 11.17 per cent for chicks on full feed as between individual chickens in the same experiment. The energy content of the chicks did not vary as much as the fat. The difference between the maximum and minimum calorie content is only 10% of the average with some groups, and less than 15% with many of them.

The maintenance requirements of the chicks and the productive energy of the feed were calculated in two ways, first on the

assumption that the maintenance requirements vary according to the surface area, and second that they vary according to the weight. The maintenance requirements and the productive energy were lower when calculated on a surface basis than when calculated on the weight basis. The productive energy calculated on the surface basis was appreciably lower for the 42 days' experiment than for the 21 days' experiments, but when calculated on the weight basis, the results were almost the same for both these periods of experiment. Higher values for productive energy were secured when maintenance requirements were calculated on the weight basis than when calculated on the surface basis. These higher values are much more nearly in accord with the results secured by other workers by means of respiration experiments on chicks fed corn and rats fed mixed feeds; and the weights of the feed required for maintenance are not out of line with work reported by others.

The use of the average weight by periods gives more concordant results than the use of the mean of the initial and final weights of the chicks. The use of the average data gave practically the same results as the longer method of calculating from the data of individual chickens and averaging this data.

The productive energy of the mixture was on an average 22% higher than the productive energy calculated from the factors previously given in Texas Bulletin 372. This value can be used to correct productive energy values of chicken feeds previously reported as soon as sufficient data on the relative productive energy of different kinds of feeds are available.

The productive energy required for maintenance as calculated from these experiments is lower than the requirements of energy for basal metabolism of chickens, as found by other workers. However, the quantity of feed required for maintenance is higher per day per kilogram of weight than the quantities given by other workers for larger chickens.

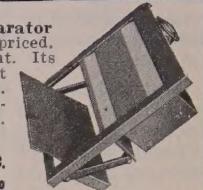
Appreciable differences in maintenance requirements, with no corresponding change in productive energy, were found between different experiments on practically the same feed mixtures. These differences in maintenance requirements are ascribed to differences in environmental conditions affecting the chicks.

While the basal metabolism of chickens as reported by other workers is more nearly

in proportion to the calculated surface area than to the weight, the maintenance requirements, as found in the experiments here reported, are more nearly in proportion to the weight than to the surface area.

The maintenance requirements as found, average per day per kilogram, are 74.8 grams of total feed, 63.3 gm. of effective or-

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Oat Mill Feed

ganic constituents, 48.7 gm. of effective digestible nutrients, 134 calories of productive energy, and 200 calories of metabolizable energy. The effective organic constituents are the sum of the protein, the ether extract X 2.25, and the nitrogen-free extract, as the ash, water, and crude fiber are not considered to furnish energy to chickens. The effective digestible nutrients are the sum of the digestible protein, digestible ether extra X 2.25, and digestible nitrogen-free extract.

The average of the standard deviations for the productive energy of the feed mixtures is 0.21 on 1.82 calories of productive energy per gram, or about 11 per cent, while the average of the standard errors is 0.08, or about 5 per cent. If only a few chickens were used, the results secured might deviate appreciably from the actual value. The average maximum is 2.13 and the average minimum is 1.55 calories per gram, the difference being 0.58, or 27 per cent of the maximum.

The productive energy averaged 1.79 calories per gram of the feed used. The productive energy of the effective organic constituents was 2.14 calories per gram, of the effective digestible nutrients 2.77 calories per gram; and 67.6 per cent of the calculated metabolizable energy, over maintenance, was used for productive purposes.

The average maintenance requirement for chickens 25 to 50 days old is 132 calories of productive energy per kilogram live weight per day. The average of the standard deviations is 8.9, or about 7%; and the average of the standard error is 3.5, or about 3%. There is less variation in the average maintenance within the experiments than in the productive energy.

On an average 25.8 per cent of the limited ration was used for gain in weight and 42.1 per cent of full ration. The remainder was used for maintenance.

As an average of all the 11 experiments, 40.0% of the total protein was stored in the chicks on full feed and 37.3% in those on limited feed. Of the digestible protein, 56.9% was stored in chicks on full feed and 52.9 in those on limited feed.

If the productive value of the protein is calculated by a method similar to that used for productive energy, differences are found between the individual experiments, but the productive value of the digestible protein averages 0.71 for the 21 days' period and 0.73 for 42 days. The productive value of the protein so calculated is higher than the usual biological value received for similar foods. It appears possible that the biological value of the protein of cereals is higher than it has been considered from previous work.

Using the value of 0.73 of the digestible protein for productive protein, the average productive protein required for maintenance was 0.27 gm. per 100 gm. a day for chicks on limited feed and on full feed. The maintenance requirements for digestible protein averaged 0.37 gm. per day per 100 gm. of chicks and the maintenance requirements for total protein averaged 0.53 per day per 100 gm.—Bull. 571.

The U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco has affirmed the order by the Federal Trade Commission, paragraphs 1 to 4, in the rice industry case, saying: Each of the petitioners is a potential competitor of each other in the sale of this food of the common people. This potential competition is prevented not only by the mutual promises of the millers but by the sanction of a substantial fine on any miller violating the agreement by selling his rice at a price less than that fixed by the Marketing Board. There is no question that a destruction by the use of economic power by one interstate vendor of the freedom of his competitor's trade, if not accomplished by a contract or other combination with the latter, would warrant the Commission's order to cease and desist.

For 9 years prior to February, 1936, the Wisconsin Station conducted experiments, financed by the Quaker Oats Co., with oat mill feed at Monona Farm, with 6,000 individual farm animals. Every use of this feed for cattle was explored.

The oat milling industry of the United States annually produces from 200,000 to 250,000 tons oat mill feed which is the mill-run by-product in the manufacture of oat groats or oat meal.

A summary of the findings as published in Wisconsin Bulletin 441 follows:

Composition—Oat mill feed contains about 84 per cent ground oat hulls and 16 per cent oat shorts and oat middlings. The chemical analysis of oat mill feed was: Water 7.9, ash 6.4, protein 5.5, fiber 27.9, nitrogen-free extract 50.6, fat 1.7 per cent.

Oat mill feed usually is in a finely ground condition, resembling finely ground oats in appearance if not in chemical composition, and lends itself for mixing with grain mixtures for various classes of farm animals. It has been found palatable to livestock when used both as an ingredient in grain mixtures and when used by itself or as a hay substitute when it was fed in a manger like hay.

Digestibility—Digestion trials with horses, cattle and sheep showed that those animals digested oat mill feed about equally well, the total digestible nutrients for each 100 pounds feed being 35.2, 33.8 and 37.9 pounds, respectively, for the above classes of animals, with an average of 35.6 pounds. Swine digested oat mill feed less efficiently, the total digestible nutrients for them being 22.4 per cent.

Work horses—During five years and eight months work horses at light to medium hard work were kept satisfactorily on oat mill feed alone. In short-time feeding trials with horses at medium-hard to hard work, oat mill feed proved worth about the same as timothy hay. The use of flaked instead of ground oat mill feed, and the feeding of an oat mill feed-molasses mixture in replacement of timothy hay in the ration of horses at hard work, was accompanied in a few cases by respiratory and digestive disturbances, the significance of which is not entirely clear.

Fattening pigs—Swine have given about as high a value for oat mill feed as any class of farm animal, even though the digestibility of oat mill feed by swine was lower than by other animals. In replacement of corn or hominy feed, rations containing 8 to 16 per cent oat mill feed and up to 7.5 to 8.0 per cent fiber produced as rapid gains and as good quality finish as check rations of corn or hominy feed. The pigs fed on rape pasture, when marketed in the usual manner, or sold on the hoof over the scales, returned a feed replacement value of 26 to 38 per cent of the value of ground corn for oat mill feed, constituting 16 to 30 per cent of the feed mixture. Pigs fed in dry-lot returned feed replacement values of 40 to 55 per cent of the value of ground corn or hominy feed for oat mill feed, constituting as much as 24 per cent of the ration, although the highest value was given at a level of 16 per cent oat mill feed, or about 7.5 per cent fiber. The adjusted feed replacement values, where the lower dressed yield on oat mill feed rations was considered, have in all but a few cases varied from 25 to 35 per cent of the value of ground corn.

Brood sows—Oat mill feed was worth 29 to 49 per cent as much as ground corn when used in practical rations for brood sows. The higher values for oat mill feed were obtained at the 40 per cent level; also when the sows were on bluegrass pasture; and when oat mill feed was fed in a mixture with molasses. As the proportion of oat mill feed exceeded 40 per cent, there was an increasing tendency on the part of the sows to waste feed. Sows fed rations that included oat mill feed in place of part of the corn, farrowed litters that were fully as good as those of sows fed check rations

of corn, tankage, linseed meal, ground alfalfa hay, and salt.

Fattening lambs—Oat mill feed was used in rations for fattening lambs in replacement of up to 30 per cent of the corn in the ration and in replacement of part or all of the alfalfa hay in the ration. Its replacement value was 26 to 45 per cent of the value of corn or about 60 per cent of the value of alfalfa hay based on final feed-lot weights. The lambs fed oat mill feed gave a lower yield of dressed lamb, the evaluation of which greatly reduced the replacement value of oat mill feed. Oat mill feed had a higher value for lambs when replacing hay than when replacing corn, because a normal fattening ration of lambs is already high in fiber, and this would be increased by using any fibrous feed in replacement of corn. The use of oat mill feed to accustom lambs to self-feeding seems to have successfully prevented death losses from gorging, but its continued use has not prevented losses from the "overeating disease" which frequently takes place some weeks after the start of the feeding period.

Fattening cattle—Where roughage of sufficient quantity and quality was used in rations for fattening cattle, and where oat mill feed replaced 15 to 30 per cent of the corn or hominy feed, the cattle produced a satisfactory gain and market finish. Larger amounts of oat mill feed produced good but not as rapid gain and a less satisfactory market finish. Oat mill feed did not satisfactorily replace both hay and silage. Where it replaced 15 to 30 per cent of the grain for fattening cattle, oat mill feed had a replacement value of 30 to 40 per cent of the value of ground corn or hominy feed, based upon final feed-lot weights.

Cattle on pasture, fed 15 to 30 per cent oat mill feed in replacement of hominy feed, returned a good replacement value for oat mill feed on the basis of final feed-lot weights, but made slower gains and were distinctly less well finished.

Dairy cows—Timothy hay and alfalfa hay were satisfactorily replaced by oat mill feed in dairy cow rations which included corn silage. The replacement value of oat mill feed was 96 per cent of the value of timothy hay and 78 per cent of the value of alfalfa hay. Oat mill feed was used in replacement of hominy feed and wheat bran in various proportions up to 40 per cent of the concentrate mixture. When thus used, and the concentrates were fed to the two lots on a comparable "total digestible nutrients" basis, oat mill feed had a replacement value of 50 per cent of the value of ground corn or hominy feed and 65 per cent of the value of wheat bran.

Dairy heifers—Growing dairy heifers, from a weight of approximately 500 pounds up to the beginning of lactation, were kept satisfactorily on winter rations of corn silage, oat mill feed, and protein supplement. In these cases oat mill feed was worth about 35 per cent as much as ground corn. The calves born of these heifers were as vigorous as those born of heifers on good check rations.

Livestock in general—In general, the results of feeding trials have shown oat mill feed in practical rations to have a feed value of 30 to 40 per cent as much as the value of ground corn or hominy feed. While some live stock classes have given lower values than those stated above, dry-lot pigs and milking cows have given values up to 50 per cent of the value of ground corn or hominy feed.

Oat mill feed has proved worth 65 per cent as much as wheat bran and 78 per cent as much as alfalfa hay when additional protein supplement was included in the ration and was charged to the oat mill feed. It has proved worth 96 per cent as much as timothy hay.

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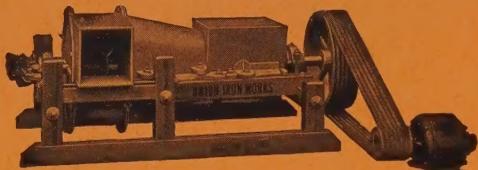
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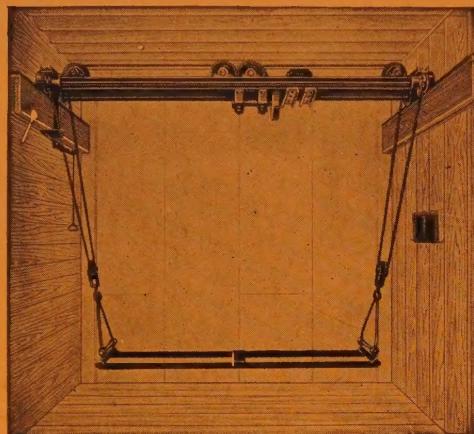
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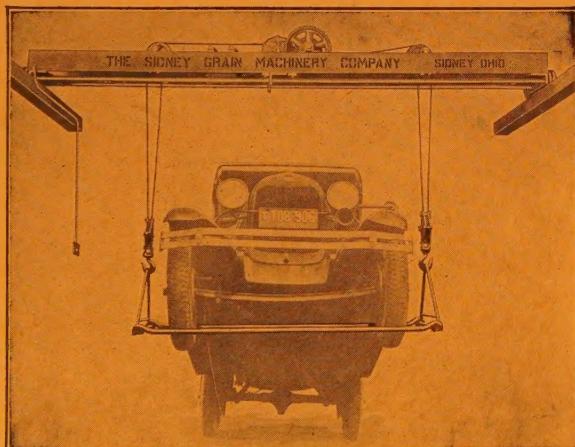
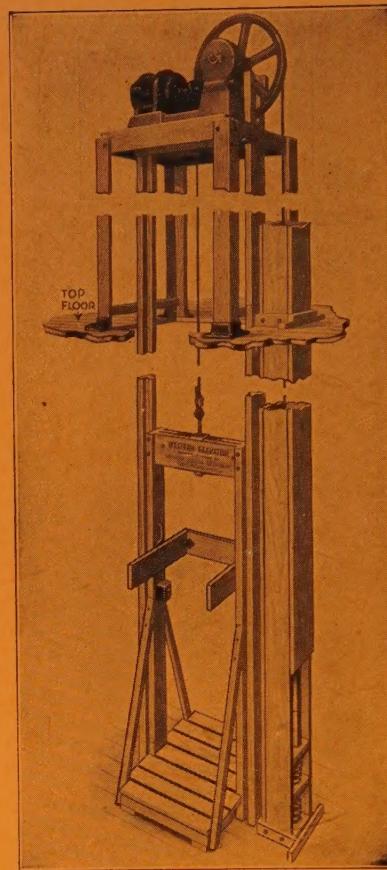
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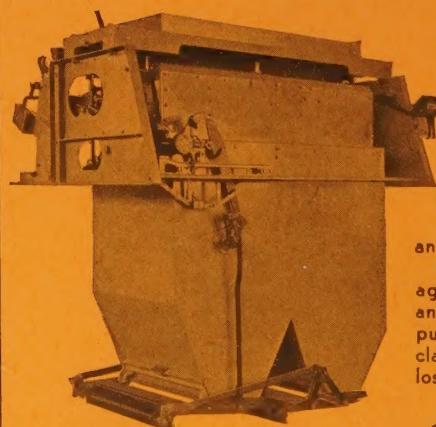
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